DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 179 775 CE 023 498

AUTHOR	Philpot, Wilbertine P.: Bernstein, Stuart
TITLE	Minorities & Women in the Health Fields: Applicants, Students, and Workers. Health Manpower References.
INSTITUTION	Health Resources Administration (DHEW/PHS), Bethesda, Md. Bureau of Health Manpower.
REPORT NO	DHEW-HRA-79-22
PUB DATE	Oct 78
NOTE	130p.; Notational information throughout this document will not reproduce well due to small type: For a related document see ED 120 525
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 017-022-00655-3)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Degrees (Titles): Dental Schools: Dentists: *Employment Statistics: Enrollment; *Females: Health Occupations: *Health Occupations Education; *Health Personnel: Labor Supply: Males: Medical Education: Medical Schools: *Minority Groups: National Surveys; Nurses: Optometrists: Paramedical Occupations; Pharmacists: Physicians: Postsecondary Education: Race: School Statistics: Sex (Characteristics): *Statistical Data: Tables (Data): Veterinary Medicine
IDENTIFIERS	Allied Health Occupations

ABSTRACT

A comprehensive look at the current and future supply of women and minorities in the health professions and in health professions schools is provided in this statistical report. Its data are more extensive than those presented in either of two earlier reports, hence, it can prove useful in assisting analysis of the composition of the nation's health manpower supply, as the preface notes. The two major sections consist of Racial/Ethnic Tables, where most current data on minorities may be found, and Male/Female Tables, where essentially the same information is cross-classified by sex. Major categories are medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, nursing, and allied health, with breakdown by categories such as applicants and enrollments, academic years, percent and number of practitioners in each field, degrees awarded, and individual schools. (CP)

****

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

****

ED179775

Minorities & Women in the Health Fields

Applicants, Students, and Workers

HEALTH MANPOWER REFERENCES

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 79-22
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
Bureau of Health Manpower
October 1978

CE 023 498

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

PREFACE

In recent years there has been significantly increasing interest by minorities and women in careers in the health fields. Broad social changes and the enactment of civil rights legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race and sex have played a large role in this increasing interest, but a major part of the upward surge of minorities and women into the health fields is due to financial and other incentives provided by the Federal government.

Beginning with the passage of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (HPEA) PL 88–129, in 1963, Federal legislation has encouraged and provided financial support for a variety of programs aimed at bringing more minorities and women into the health fields. Many of these programs, as well as some new ones, are now incorporated into the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976 (PL 94–484), with most of them administered by the Bureau of Health Manpower (BHM), a component of the Health Resources Administration (HRA), Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Bureau of Health Manpower's major goal is to provide an adequate supply, mixture, and distribution of workers to meet the Nation's health manpower needs. Keeping abreast of the changes in the participation of minorities and women in the health care fields is a major aspect of this task of assuring an adequate supply of health manpower, and in 1974 BHM issued a report, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75–22, entitled *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*. That report presented a collection of statistical tables containing much of the available data on the representation of minorities and women in the health professions and in training programs for the health fields. The report proved useful to many persons and organizations, and was updated and expanded in 1975 as DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76–22, also entitled *Minorities and Women in the Health Felds*. The present report updates and further expands the data presented in those two earlier reports.

The present report presents a more comprehensive look at the current and potential supply of minorities and women in the health fields. It is hoped that the report can be used as a planning tool for the assessment of the progress being made toward a more equitable race/ethnic and sex distribution in the health fields, and can assist in arriving at a better understanding of the composition of the Nation's health manpower supply.

This report was prepared by Wilbertine P. Philpot of the Bureau of Health Manpower's Division of Manpower Analysis, Medicine, VOPP, and Allied Health Section, Stuart Bernstein, Acting Chief. Selma L. Warsaw and Brenda Parker among others provided secretarial services; and Grace T. Chalmers edited the statistical tables in the report.

HOWARD V. STAMBLER,
Director
Division of Manpower Analysis

INTRODUCTION

This report presents selected information on minorities and women in the health professions and in health professions schools. It is divided into two parts. The first part presents a series of tables containing the most current data available on the number of minority students enrolled in health professions schools and on the numbers of minority persons working in health occupations. The second part of the report contains essentially the same information, cross classified by sex.

The data presented in this report are more extensive than those presented in either of the two earlier reports published by the Bureau of Health Manpower (BHM). However, data on males and females are more generally available than are data on minorities, consequently, substantially more data by sex are presented in this report.

The reader should keep in mind that many of the tables in the report contain data which are not entirely compatible with those in other tables. The racial/ethnic categories, in particular, may differ among health occupations, largely because of the different organizations collecting the data. For example, the BHM Student Loan and Scholarship Annual Operating Report, which is the source for some of the racial/ethnic student data, includes foreign students in each racial/ethnic category, while most other sources exclude foreign students from these counts. Similarly, some tables, e.g. those of the Bureau of the Census, do not classify persons of Spanish language as minorities, whereas others include such persons. Where appropriate, footnotes on the tables provide clarification of the coverage of the data.

It is hoped that future reports in this series will provide more comparable data. In 1975, the Office of Management and Budget issued a standard minimum list of categories and definitions of racial/ethnic designations to be used by Federal agencies in the collection of data. The five mutually exclusive categories are: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black (not of Hispanic Origin), Hispanic, White (not of Hispanic Origin). These categories are increasingly being used in the collection of data by the Federal government and are also being followed by non-Federal data collectors. The racial/ethnic designations used in this report, however, are generally the designations used in the source from which the data were obtained. Since much of the data are from non-Federal sources and from Federal data collection efforts which preceded the establishment of the standard racial/ethnic categories, the minority group designations used in the tables are not always strictly comparable.

The reader should also bear in mind the variability and inconsistencies in the sample size of the various universes from which much of the decennial Census occupational data are drawn. Census occupational data are classified according to self-reporting by individuals or by some member of their families, with all the attendant errors, and the data are generally based on a 20 percent sample, so that the sampling errors may be substantial. As a result, Census data tend to differ in many ways from those collected in other ways by other groups. Nevertheless, when viewed along with the other data included, this Census information can be of substantial help in evaluating the composition of the health manpower workforce.

CONTENTS

Page number

Preface iii

Introduction v

Summary 1

PART I. RACIAL/ETHNIC TABLES

Table number — Page number

MULTIDISCIPLINE

1. Estimates of the resident population of the United States, by race and sex: July 1, 1970–July 1, 1976 5
2. Occupation of the employed population in the United States: 1974 6
3. Number of full-time undergraduate students in institutions of higher education in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 7
4. Total enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by racial/ethnic category 8
5. Persons employed in selected health occupations in the United States by racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970 10
6. Number and percent of persons of Spanish origin employed in selected health occupations in the United States: April 1, 1970 11

MEDICINE

7. Minority applicants to U. S. medical schools 1974–75 through 1976–77 11
8. First-year enrollments in medical schools in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 12
9. Minority enrollment and graduates in U.S. medical schools: 1974–75 through 1976–77 14
10. Total enrollments in schools of medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 15
11. Comparison of minority women enrollments in U.S. medical schools, 1971–72 versus 1975–76 17
12. Total enrollment in schools of medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77 18
13. Number of black physicians in internship and residency programs: 1968–69 through 1974–75 22
14. Salaried faculty in schools of medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and type of degree: 1975 23
15. Number of employed physicians (M.D. and D.O.) in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970 24

(CONTENTS)
(Continued)

Table number | Page number

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

16. First-year enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77 25
17. Total enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77 26
18. Total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77 27

DENTISTRY

19. First-year enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77 28
20. Total enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77 29
21. Total enrollment in schools of dentistry in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77 30
22. Graduates of schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1970–71 through 1975–76 32
23. Teaching faculty in schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and sex: 1976–77 32
24. Number of employed dentists in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970 33

OPTOMETRY

25. Applicants to schools of optometry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1973–74 and 1974–75 34
26. Total enrollments in schools of optometry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77 34
27. Total enrollment in schools of optometry in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77 35
28. Number of active optometrists in the United States, by State of practice and racial/ethnic category: 1973 36

PHARMACY

29. Total enrollments in the last 3 years in schools of pharmacy in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77 37
30. Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77 38
31. Number of active pharmacists, in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and State of practice: December 31, 1973 41

PODIATRY

32. First-year enrollments in schools of podiatry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Selected academic years 1971–72; 1973–74; 1976–77 42
33. Total enrollments in schools of podiatry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Selected academic years 1971–72 through 1973–74 and 1976–77 43
34. Total enrollment in schools of podiatry in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1975–76 43

(CONTENTS)
(Continued)

Table number | *Page number*

VETERINARY MEDICINE

35. Number of full-time students in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1973–74 ---- 44
36. Total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1973–74 ---- 45
37. Number of employed veterinarians in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970 ---- 46

NURSING

38. Minority student admissions to nursing programs in the United States, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1974–75 ---- 47
39. Minority student enrollments in schools of nursing in the United States, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1974–75 ---- 48
40. Graduates of nursing programs in the United States, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1974–75 ---- 49
41. Number of employed registered nurses in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970 ---- 50

ALLIED HEALTH

42. Total enrollments in selected health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1975–76 ---- 51
42a. Total enrollments in selected health occupations training programs administered by hospitals, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1973–74 ---- 54
43. First-year enrollments of dental hygiene students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years: 1972–73 through 1976–77 ---- 55
44. Total enrollments of dental hygiene students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77 ---- 56
45. First-year enrollments of dental assistant students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77 ---- 57
46. Total enrollments of dental assistant students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years: 1972–73 through 1976–77 ---- 58
47. First-year enrollments of dental laboratory technology students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77 ---- 59
48. Total enrollments of dental laboratory technology students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77 ---- 60

PART II. MALE/FEMALE TABLES

MULTIDISCIPLINE

49. Earned degrees conferred in institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 ---- 63
49a. Proportion of first professional degrees earned by women from major health professions schools: Selected academic years 1949–50 to 1975–76 ---- 63
50. First-year enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by sex ---- 64
51. Total enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by sex ---- 66

(CONTENTS)
(Continued)

Table number | Page number

MEDICINE

52. Applicants to schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77 68
53. Applicants and acceptances to schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77 69
54. First-year enrollments in schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77 70
55. Total enrollments in schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77 72
56. Total and first-year enrollment in medical schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77 73
57. Graduates of schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77 77
58. Filled internships and residencies in the United States, by sex: 1968–69 through 1973–74 78
59. Salaried faculty in schools of medicine in the United States, by type of degree and sex: 1975 78
60. Federal and non-Federal women physicians in the United States and possessions, by major medical specialty and activity: December 31, 1976 79
61. Active Federal and non-Federal physicians in the United States, by major professional activity and sex: Selected years 1963 to 1976 80
62. Active women physicians (M.D.) in the United States, by specialty: Selected years 1963 to 1976 81
63. Federal physicians by branch of service, specialty group, and activity, December 31, 1976 83
64. Federal women physicians by branch of service, specialty group, and activity, December 31, 1976 84
65. Number of active non-federal physicians in the United States and possessions, by sex, geographic division and State: December 31, 1976 85
66. Non-federal women physicians by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and activity, December 31, 1976 86
67. Women physicians on full- and part-time teaching staffs of hospitals with approved graduate training programs: 1968–69 through 1974–75 87

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

68. First-year enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 87
69. Total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 88
70. Total enrollment in osteopathic colleges in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77 89

DENTISTRY

71. Applications to schools of dentistry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1969–70 through 1972–73 and 1974–75 through 1975–76 90
72. First-year enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 91

(CONTENTS)
(Continued)

Table number *Page number*

DENTRISTY (cont.)

73. Total enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 ---- 92
74. Total enrollment in dental schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year: 1976–77 ---- 93
75. Geographic distribution of active civilian dentists, by sex: December 31, 1976 ---- 94
76. Number and percent of active dental specialists, by specialty and by sex: December 31, 1976 ---- 96

OPTOMETRY

77. Applicants to schools of optometry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1971–72 through 1975–76 ---- 96
78. Total enrollments in schools of optometry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1969–70 through 1976–77 ---- 97
79. Total and first-year enrollments in optometry schools in the United States by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976-77 ---- 98
80. Number of active optometrists in the United States, by State of practice and sex: 1973 ---- 99

PHARMACY

81. Third-to-last year enrollments in schools of pharmacy in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 ---- 100
82. Total enrollments in the last 3 years in schools of pharmacy in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77 ---- 101
83. Total enrollments in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy, by sex: Academic year 1976–77 ---- 102
84. Number and percent of active pharmacists in the United States, by sex, geographic division and State: 1974 ---- 105

PODIATRY

85. Total enrollment in schools of podiatry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1969–70 through 1976–77 ---- 106
86. Total enrollment in schools of podiatry in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77 ---- 107

VETERINARY MEDICINE

87. First-year enrollments in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 ---- 107
88. Total enrollments in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 ---- 108
89. Total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1974–75 ---- 109
90. Number of employed veterinarians in the United States, by State and sex: April 1, 1970 ---- 110

(CONTENTS)
(Continued)

Table number *Page number*

NURSING

91. Admissions to R.N. programs in the United States, by type of program and sex: Selected academic years 1962–63 through 1974–75 111
92. Total enrollments in R.N. programs in the United States, by type of program and sex: Selected academic years 1963–64 through 1974–75 112
93. Graduates of R.N. programs in the United States, by type of program and sex: Selected academic years 1962–63 through 1974–75 113

PUBLIC HEALTH

94. Applicants, enrollments, and graduates in U.S. schools of public health, by sex: Academic years: 1974–75 and 1975–76 114
95. Selected medical school faculty in schools of public health, by status, rank, and sex: 1975–76 114
96. Degrees conferred in public health by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 trough 1974–75 115

ALLIED HEALTH

97. Total enrollments in selected allied health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by sex: 1975–76 116
98. Total enrollments of dental hygiene students in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1970–71 through 1976–77 118
99. Total enrollments of dental assistant students in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77 119
100. Total enrollments of dental laboratory technology students in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1973–74 through 1976–77 119
101. Degrees conferred in hospital administration by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 120
102. Bachelor's degrees conferred in medical record librarianship by institutions of higher education in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 120
103. Degrees conferred in medical technology by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 121
104. Degrees conferred in occupational therapy by institutions of higher education in the United States by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 121
105. Degrees conferred in physical therapy by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75 122

List of Charts

Figure 1. Proportion of minority students in health professions schools in the United States 9
Figure 2. Trend in proportion of black and other minority first-year medical students: 1968–69 to 1976–77 13

(CONTENTS)
(Continued)

Table number | *Page number*

Figure 3. Trend in proportion of black and other minority students enrolled in medical schools: 1968–69 to 1976–77 16
Figure 4. Proportion of women students in first-year class in selected health profession schools 65
Figure 5. Proportion of women among total enrollments in selected health professions schools 67
Figure 6. Proportion of first-year students in U.S. medical schools, by sex: 1970–71 to 1976–77 71

11

SUMMARY

In the mid-1970's, minorities were an estimated 12.9 percent of the total U.S. population and a little less than 10 percent of the employed civilian labor force. During the decade of the 1960's and early 1970's, a great degree of occupational upgrading occurred among minorities, and there were major increases in minority participation in the health fields. However, minority employees still lag behind other employees in the proportion of workers holding high-paying, high-status jobs. Minorities continue to be overrepresented in lower paying, less skilled jobs, and underrepresented in most white collar occupations. In the health fields, minority workers were only 7 percent of all medical and other professional health workers, but were 22 percent of nonprofessional health service workers.

Over the past decade, the proportion of minority students in institutions of higher education has been increasing steadily, resulting in a larger pool from which potential professional health workers can be drawn. Although the number and the proportion of minority students in all areas of health professions education and training has shown steady growth since the late 1960's, there has been wide variation among individual fields. In the 1976–77 school year, the proportion of minority students ranged from 11.0 percent in medicine and 10.1 percent in dentistry, to 4.2 percent in osteopathic medicine. Blacks are the largest minority group in each health profession, except for optometry, where Orientals comprise the largest minority group.

For women, the increases in their participation in the health professions have been even more striking than for minorities. For example, in the 1970–71 academic year, less than 4,000 women were enrolled in U.S. medical schools, and there were only 827 women graduates. By the 1976–77 school year, the proportion of women in U.S. medical schools had more than tripled, and there were more than 2,600 women graduates. Similarly, the proportion of women in the first-year class of veterinary medical schools has increased substantially. In the 1968–69 school year, less than one-tenth of all first-year students were female; by the 1976–77 school year, nearly one-third of all first-year veterinary students were women.

Women have earned an increasing proportion of degrees at all degree levels during the 1970's. Among the major health professions, the proportionate increases have been even greater than in most other professions. In 1960, women earned only 0.8 percent of all first professional degrees awarded in dentistry, 1.2 percent of those awarded in optometry, and 2.2 percent of all degrees awarded in veterinary medicine. By 1976, these percentages had risen to 4.5 for dentistry, and to 17 and 18 percent, respectively, for optometry and veterinary medicine. As a result of these increases, the coming years should see a significant rise in the number of women and minorities in the health fields.

Minorities & Women in the Health Fields

Part I
Racial-Ethnic Tables

In 1976, persons of black and other races comprised over 13 percent of the total resident population in the United States. The vast majority of this group were black Americans.

Table 1

Estimates of the resident population of the United States, by race and sex: July 1, 1970–July 1, 1976 (Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total United States	Black and other races [1]			Black		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
				Number			
1970	203810	25,257	12,077	13,180	22,668	10,791	11,877
1971	206,219	25,809	12,343	13,466	23,084	10,996	12,088
1972	208,234	26,340	12,599	13,741	23,465	11,185	12,280
1973	209,859	26,827	12,821	14,006	23,796	11,338	12,458
1974	211,389	27,306	13,040	14,266	24,113	11,486	12,628
1975	213,051	27,893	13,314	14,579	24,436	11,634	12,802
1976	214,669	28,442	13,571	14,871	24,772	11,792	12,980
				Percent			
1970	100.0	12.4	5.9	6.5	11.1	5.3	5.8
1971	100.0	12.5	6.0	6.5	11.2	5.3	5.9
1972	100.0	12.6	6.1	6.6	11.3	5.4	5.9
1973	100.0	12.8	6.1	6.7	11.3	5.4	5.9
1974	100.0	12.9	6.2	6.7	11.4	5.4	6.0
1975	100.0	13.1	6.2	6.8	11.5	5.5	6.0
1976	100.0	13.2	6.3	6.9	11.5	5.5	6.0

[1] The term "Black and other races" describes persons of all races other than white. Statistics for this group usually reflect the condition of the black population, since about 90 percent of the population of black and other races is black.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 721, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, By Age, Sex, and Race: 1970–77," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

In 1974, minorities were 7 percent of all employed professional health workers, and 22 percent of all employed unskilled health service workers.

Table 2

Occupation of the employed population in the United States: 1974
(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Occupation	Total	Black[1]	White	Percent Black of total
Total employed	85,936	8,112	76,620	9
White-collar workers	41,738	2,302	38,761	6
Professional and technical	12,338	710	11,368	6
Engineers	1,168	14	1,114	1
Medical and other health	2,082	138	1,866	7
Teachers, except college	2,957	252	2,683	9
Other professional and technical workers	6,131	306	5,425	5
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,941	277	8,562	3
Salaried workers	7,131	205	6,858	3
Self-employed workers	1,810	72	1,703	4
Sales workers	5,417	158	5,203	3
Retail trade	3,072	112	2,917	4
Other industries	2,344	47	2,286	2
Clerical workers	15,043	1,202	13,629	8
Stenographers, typists; and secretaries	4,330	257	4,015	6
Other clerical workers	10,713	864	9,613	8
Blue-collar workers	29,776	3,411	26,029	12
Craft and kindred workers	11,477	769	10,603	7
Carpenters	1,073	52	1,008	5
Construction craft workers, except carpenters	2,353	197	2,133	8
Mechanics and repairers	2,955	172	2,756	6
Metal craft workers	1,206	73	1,128	6
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.	1,457	95	1,350	7
All other craft workers	2,433	180	2,228	7
Operatives, except transport	10,627	1,421	9,075	13
Transport equipment operatives	3,292	459	2,805	14
Drivers, motor vehicles	2,787	369	2,391	13
All other	506	90	111	18
Nonfarm laborers	4,380	763	3,547	17
Construction	808	159	643	20
Manufacturing	1,111	227	873	20
Other industries	2,461	377	2,031	15
Service workers	11,373	2,130	9,037	19
Private household	1,228	458	755	37
Service workers, except private household	10,145	1,672	8,282	17
Cleaning service workers	2,136	579	1,529	27
Food service workers	3,538	400	3,026	11
Health service workers	1,612	361	1,234	22
Personal service workers	1,606	196	1,383	12
Protective service workers	1,254	135	1,110	11
Farm workers	3,048	225	2,793	7
Farmers and farm managers	1,643	51	1,579	3
Farm laborers and supervisors	1,405	174	1,214	12

[1] See footnote 1, Table 1.

Source: The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1974, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P–23, No. 54. Washington, D.C.

The proportion of minorities enrolled as undergraduate students in institutions of higher education increased from 9.5 percent in 1968–69 to 13.5 percent in 1974–75. Black students were by far the largest minority group in each academic year.

Table 3

Number of full-time undergraduate students in institutions of higher education in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Total[1]	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minorities[2]	Black American	American Indian	Spanish surnamed American	Oriental	White and all other[3]
	Number of students						
1968–69	4,819,819	455,811	287,053	29,493	90,879	48,386	4,364,008
1970–71	4,965,768	526,226	344,819	26,914	102,788	51,705	4,439,542
1972–73	5,543,204	685,385	464,734	32,234	130,840	57,577	4,857,819
1974–75	5,638,633	763,051	508,074	32,757	158,305	63,915	4,875,582
	Percent						
1968–69	100.0	9.5	6.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	90.5
1970–71	100.0	10.6	6.9	0.5	2.1	1.0	89.4
1972–73	100.0	12.4	8.4	0.6	2.4	1.0	87.6
1974–75	100.0	13.5	9.0	0.6	2.8	1.1	86.5

[1] Includes full-time undergraduate students in institutions in the 48 coterminous States and the District of Columbia which received or expect to receive Federal financial assistance. Full time is defined as taking credits equal to at least 75 percent of a normal load. This report is based on responding institutions and covers about 91 percent of all full-time students in institutions of higher education in 1972–73.

[2] The minority categories exclude foreign students.

[3] Includes all foreign students and U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office for Civil Rights. Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data From Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1974. In press. Also prior editions.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Among the health professions, medicine has the highest proportion of minority students, 11.0 percent, followed by dentistry, with 10.1 percent, and pharmacy with 8.9 percent. Nursing reported 13.6 percent minority enrollment.

Table 4

Total enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by racial/ethnic category

Profession and academic year	Total enroll-ments [1]	Total minority	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Mainland Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White [2]
					Number of students				
Medicine 1976–77	57,297	6,319	3,517	186	945 [3]	232	1,177	262	50,978
Osteopathic Medicine 1976–77	3,678	161	70	16	26 [4]	1	42	6	3,517
Dentistry 1976–77	20,790	2,098	955	64	265 [4]	33	608	173	18,692
Optometry 1976–77	4,033	298	89	6	46	--	157	--	3,735
Pharmacy 1976–77	23,465	2,089	938	37	353	--	725	36	21,376
Podiatry 1976–77	2,204	135	73	5	14	--	43	--	2,069
Veterinary medicine 1973–74	5,844	175	115	12	28	--	20	--	5,669
Nursing 1974–75	244,486 [5]	19,854	14,046	[6]	3,837	--	1,971 [6]	--	[5]
Diploma	64,083 [5]	2,547	1,943	[6]	402	--	202 [6]	--	[5]
Associate degree	85,452 [5]	7,399	4,964	[6]	1,688	--	747 [6]	--	[5]
Baccalaureate	94,951 [5]	9,908	7,139	[6]	1,747	--	1,022 [6]	--	[5]
					Percent				
Medicine 1976–77	100.0	11.0	6.1	0.3	1.6	0.4	2.1	0.5	89.0
Osteopathic Medicine 1976–77	100.0	4.4	1.9	0.4	0.7	[7]	1.1	0.2	95.6
Dentistry 1976–77	100.0	10.1	4.6	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.9	0.8	89.9
Optometry 1976–77	100.0	7.4	2.2	0.2	1.1	--	3.9	--	92.6
Pharmacy 1976–77	100.0	8.9	4.0	0.2	1.5	--	3.1	0.2	91.1
Podiatry 1976–77	100.0	6.1	3.3	0.2	0.6	--	2.0	--	93.9
Veterinary medicine 1973–74	100.0	3.0	2.0	0.2	0.5	--	0.3	--	97.0
Nursing 1974–75	[5]	13.6	8.3	[6]	3.5	--	1.8 [6]	--	[5]
Diploma	[5]	8.4	5.2	[6]	2.0	--	1.2 [6]	--	[5]
Associate degree	[5]	16.4	9.1	[6]	5.0	--	2.3 [6]	--	[5]
Baccalaureate	[5]	14.1	9.3	[6]	3.1	--	1.7 [6]	--	[5]

---

[1] Excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico whose students are mainly residents of Puerto Rico.

[2] Includes all other students not in the specified categories.

[3] Includes 780 Mexican Americans and 165 Cuban Americans.

[4] Mexican Americans only.

[5] Represents total student enrollment in initial RN programs as of October 15, 1974. Data on minorities in nursing programs represent the number of minority students in those institutions which responded to the 1974–75 survey questions regarding number of racial/ethnic students. Consequently, the percentage shown for the various minority categories are based on the total enrollment of the responding schools rather than the total enrollment shown in Column 1.

[6] Total for American Indians and Orientals were reported together.

[7] Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Datagram. Medical Student Enrollment, Fall 1976.

Osteopathic Medical Manpower Information Project, 1976–77, conducted for the Bureau of Health Manpower by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report, 1976–77. Dental Education Supplement. Minority Report, Chicago, 1977.

Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions. The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, 1978.

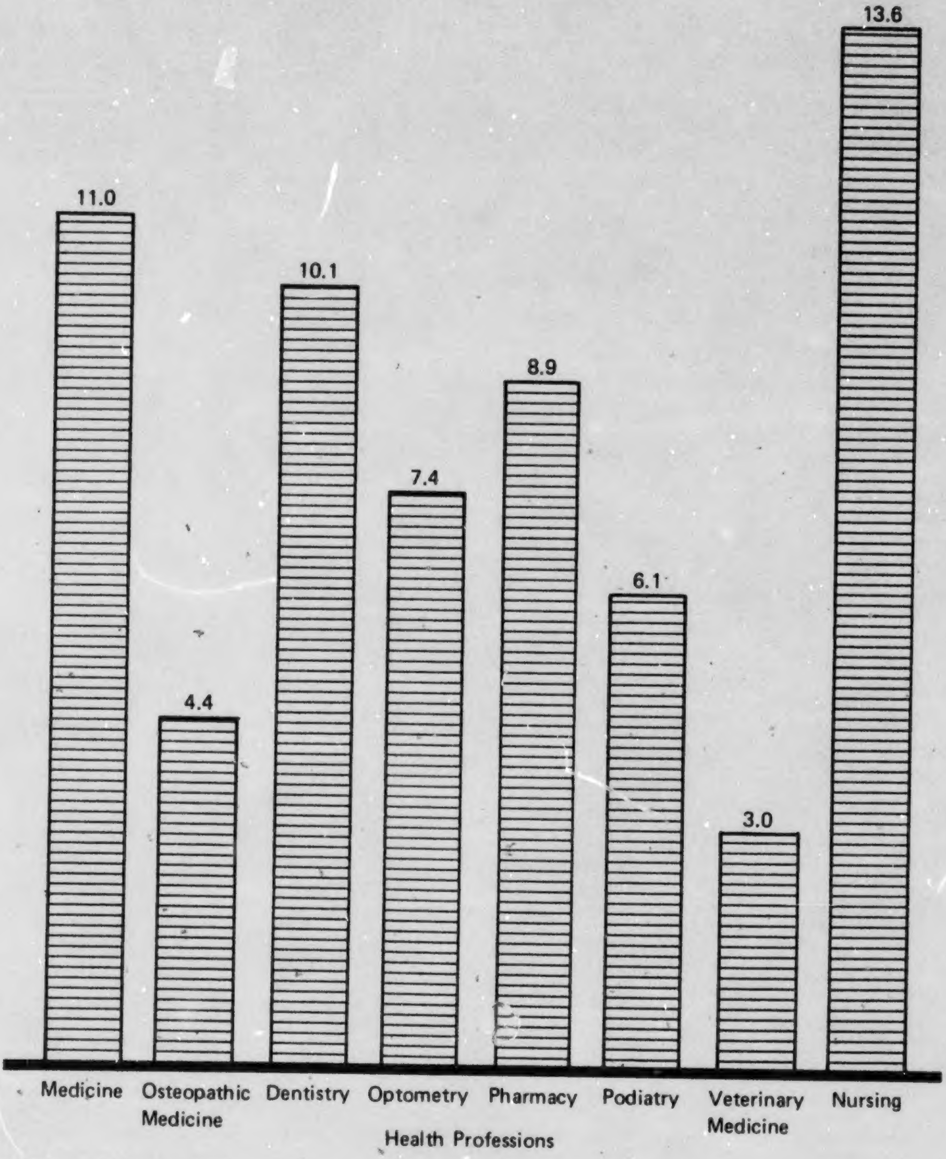
Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland.

Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, Vol. 8, Number 1, Spring, 1977.

Veterinary Medicine: Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Programs submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower; Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Facts about Nursing 76–77, American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Figure 1. Proportion of minority students in health professions schools in the United States (By Percent)



NOTE: Data for veterinary medicine are for 1973-74; for nursing 1974-75. Data for all other professions are for the 1976-77 school year.
SOURCE: Table 4

Among the 19 health occupations for which data are available from the 1970 Census, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had the highest proportion of minority persons (27 percent). Over 20 percent of all practical nurses and dietitians were minorities.

Table 5

Persons employed in selected health occupations in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

Occupation	Total employed [1]	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority [1]	Black	American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	White
	Number of persons employed							
Physicians (M.D.&D.O.)	279,658	19,411	[illegible],002	175	1,654	2,608	5,658	260,247
Dentists	92,563	3,739	2,363	63	674	423	116	88,824
Optometrists	17,490	294	148	0	58	64	24	17,196
Pharmacists	110,331	4,757	2,782	127	874	747	140	105,574
Podiatrists	5,956	255	215	0	19	21	0	5,701
Veterinarians	19,041	167	104	20	0	22	0	18,874
Registered nurses	835,797	79,829	65,224	1,838	2,524	1,242	6,932	755,968
Dietians	40,225	8,729	7,366	99	364	189	646	31,496
Health administrators	84,461	4,731	3,918	248	349	12	44	79,730
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	118,264	15,145	11,021	158	642	1,033	1,832	103,119
Dental hygienists	17,458	519	301	0	88	60	24	16,939
Health record technologists, technicians	10,946	724	547	0	68	0	87	10,222
Radiologic technologists, technicians	52,566	4,078	3,542	134	182	58	91	48,488
Dental laboratory technicians	26,810	2,311	1,455	21	505	128	142	24,499
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	27,844	1,434	1,192	23	117	23	58	26,410
Dental assistanse	90,497	4,415	3,186	151	624	227	179	86,082
Lay midwives [3]	941	375	375	0	0	0	0	566
Practical nurses	235,546	53,836	51,094	1,212	479	169	591	181,710
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	723,576	192,199	183,398	4,125	1,189	374	1,607	531,377
	Percent							
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	100.0	6.9	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.0	93.1
Dentists	100.0	4.0	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	96.0
Optometrists	100.0	1.7	0.8	--	0.3	0.4	0.1	98.3
Pharmacists	100.0	4.3	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	95.7
Podiatrists	100.0	4.3	3.6	--	0.3	0.4	--	95.7
Veterinarians	100.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	--	0.1	--	99.1
Registered nurses	100.0	9.6	7.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	90.4
Dietitians	100.0	21.7	18.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.6	78.3
Health administrators	100.0	5.6	4.6	0.3	0.4	[2]	0.1	94.4
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	100.0	12.8	9.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	87.2
Dental hygienists	100.0	3.0	1.7	--	0.5	0.3	0.1	93.0
Health record technologists, technicians	100.0	6.6	5.0	--	0.6	--	0.8	93.4
Radiologic technologists, technicians	100.0	7.8	6.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	92.2
Dental laboratory technicians	100.0	8.6	5.4	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	91.4
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	100.0	5.2	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	94.8
Dental assistants	100.0	4.9	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	95.1
Lay midwives [3]	100.0	39.9	39.9	--	--	--	--	60.1
Practical nurses	100.0	22.9	21.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	77.1
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	100.0	26.6	25.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	73.4

[1] Includes other races, not shown separately.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] The number of lay midwives is too small to make the high proportion for that group valid.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970, PC(2)–7A. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1973.

According to the 1970 Census of population the proportion of persons of Spanish origin in the 19 health occupations varied from 0.4 percent for podiatrists to 6.8 percent for dental laboratory technicians.

Table 6

Number and percent of persons of Spanish origin employed in selected health occupations in the United States: April 1, 1970

Occupation	Total employed	Persons of Spanish origin	
		Number	Percent
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	279,658	10,334	3.7
Dentists	92,563	1,024	1.1
Optometrists	17,490	289	1.7
Pharmacists	110,331	2,100	1.9
Podiatrists	5,956	23	0.4
Veterinarians	19,041	92	0.5
Registered nurses	835,797	16,846	2.0
Dietitians	40,225	1,149	2.9
Health administrators	84,461	1,122	1.3
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	118,264	4,781	4.0
Dental hygienists	17,458	162	0.9
Health record technologists, technicians	10,946	185	1.7
Radiologic technologists, technicians	52,566	1,994	3.8
Dental laboratory technicians	26,810	1,825	6.8
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	27,844	1,198	4.3
Dental assistants	90,497	3,150	3.5
Lay midwives	941	79	8.4
Practical nurses	235,546	8,795	3.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, attendants	723,576	29,312	4.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Occupational Characteristics. PC(2)–7A. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1973.

Although the proportion of underrepresented minority applicants accepted into medical schools in 1976–77 is below the proportion accepted one year earlier, it is still somewhat higher than the proportion accepted for all students (37.4 percent).

Table 7

Minority* applicants to U.S. medical schools, 1974–75 through 1976–77

First-Year Class	Total Applicants	Minority Applicants		Minority Acceptees		
		Number	Percent of all Applicants	Number	Percent of all Acceptees	Percent of Minority Applicants Accepted
1974–75	42,624	3,174	7.4	1,406	9.3	44.3
1975–76	42,303	3,049	7.2	1,308	8.5	42.9
1976–77	42,155	3,323	7.9	1,313	8.3	39.5

*Includes only minorities that are underrepresented in U.S. medical schools (black American, American Indian, Mexican American, and mainland Puerto Rican).

Source: Datagram. Journal of Medical Education, August 1976, page 781.

The number and the proportion of minority students entering medical schools in the United States has remained relatively stable for several years. The number of first-year American Indian students decreased from 60 in 1975–76 to 43 in 1976–77, and the number of American Oriental students increased by 66 during the same period.

Table 8

First-year enrollments in medical schools in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total first-year enrollment	Racial/ethnic category								
		Total U.S. minority	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	American Oriental	Cuban American	Other minority	White [1]
	Number of students									
1968–69	9,863	413	266	3	20	3	121	--	--	9,450
1969–70	10,422	641	440	7	44	10	140	--	--	9,781
1970–71	11,348	998	697	11	73	27	190	--	--	10,350
1971–72	12,361	1,280	882	23	118	40	217	--	--	11,081
1972–73	13,677	1,437	957	34	137	44	231	--	34	12,240
1973–74	14,159	1,631	1,027	44	174	56	259	--	71	12,528
1974–75	14,763	1,839	1,106	71	227	69	275	--	91	12,924
1975–76	15,295	1,787	1,036	60	224	71	282	41	73	13,508
1976–77	15,613	1,891	1,040	43	245	72	348	62	81	13,722
	Percent									
1968–69	100.0	4.2	2.7	[2]	0.2	[2]	1.2	--	--	95.8
1969–70	100.0	6.2	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	--	--	93.8
1970–71	100.0	8.8	6.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	--	--	91.2
1971–72	100.0	10.4	7.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.8	--	--	89.6
1972–73	100.0	10.5	7.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.7	--	0.2	89.5
1973–74	100.0	11.5	7.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.8	--	0.5	88.5
1974–75	100.0	12.5	7.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.9	--	0.6	87.5
1975–76	100.0	11.7	6.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	88.3
1976–77	100.0	12.1	6.7	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.5	87.9

[1] Includes also all foreign students and students at the University of Puerto Rico.

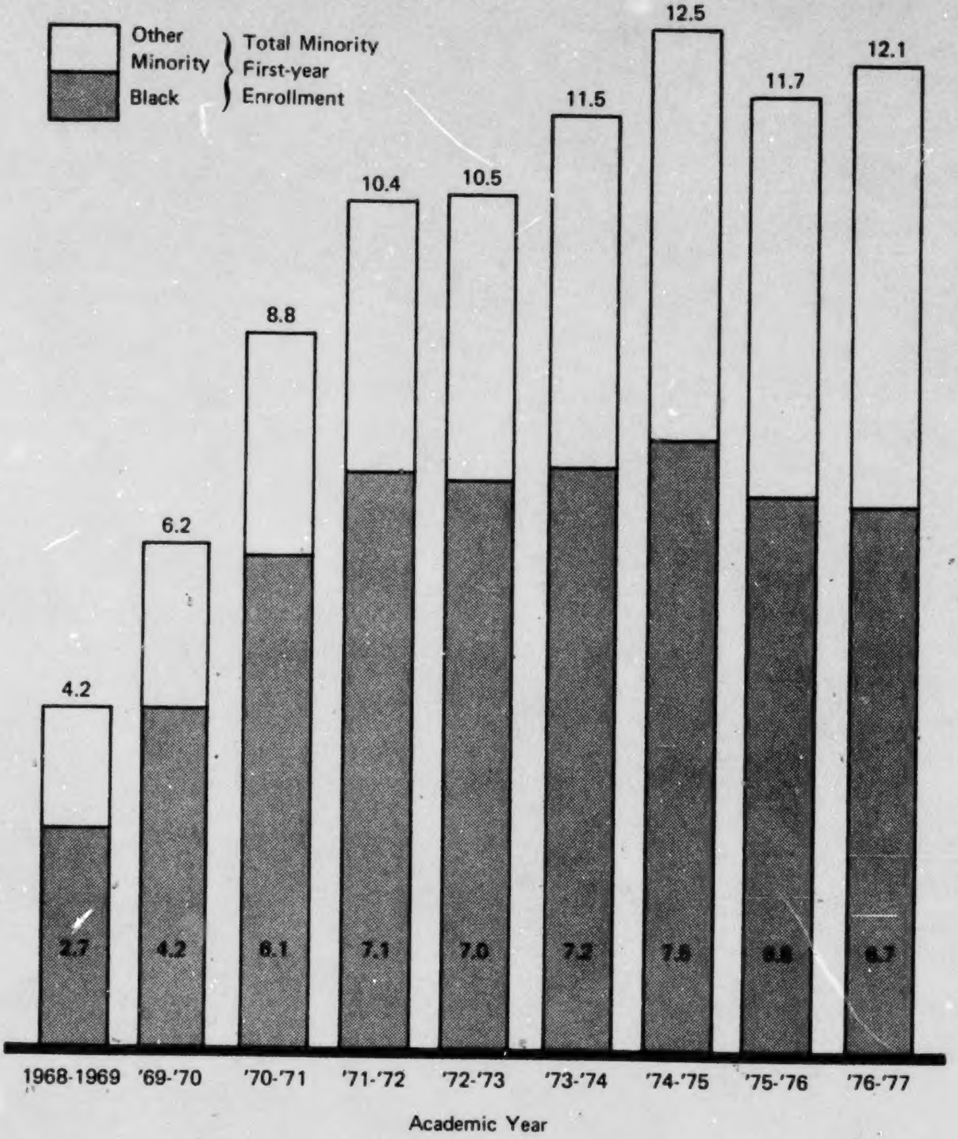
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968–69 through 1972–73. Journal of Medical Education 48: 293–297, March 1973.

Datagram. Medical Student Enrollment, 1976–77. Journal of Medical Education 52: 164–166, February 1977. Also prior issues.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Figure 2. Trend in proportion of Black and other minority first-year medical students: 1968-69—1976-77
(By Percent)



SOURCE: Table 8

The percentage of underrepresented minorities among total and first-year students in U.S. medical schools has remained relatively stable for the past three years, although the proportion of black students is declining.

Table 9

Minority enrollment and graduates in U.S. medical schools: 1974–75 through 1976–77

Racial/ethnic category	1974–75		1975–76		1976–77	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Enrollment	4,363	8.1	4,595	8.2	4,841	8.2
Black American	3,396	6.3	3,488	6.2	3,570	6.1
Mexican American	638	1.2	718	1.3	818	1.4
American Indian	161	0.3	176	0.3	191	0.3
Mainland Puerto Rican	168	0.3	213	0.4	262	0.4
First-Year Enrollment	1,282	8.8	1,227	8.2	1,291	8.3
Black American	950	6.5	893	5.9	935	6.0
Mexican American	199	1.4	207	1.4	239	1.5
American Indian	70	0.5	57	0.4	41	0.3
Mainland Puerto Rican	63	0.4	70	0.5	76	0.5
Graduates	798	6.3	929	6.8	963	7.1
Black American	638	5.0	743	5.5	752	5.5
Mexican American	110	0.9	130	0.9	144	1.1
American Indian	22	0.2	27	0.2	29	0.2
Mainland Puerto Rican	28	0.2	29	0.2	38	0.3

Source: Medical Education in the United States, The Journal of the American Medical Association; Vol. 238, No. 26, December 1977.

In 1976–77, members of racial minority groups were approximately 11 percent of the total student population in U.S. medical schools, up from just under 4 percent in 1968–69. Black students were the largest minority group, but the number of American Indian and Mainland Puerto Rican students has increased significantly, from 9 and 3 in 1968–69 to 186 and 232, respectively, in 1976–77. However, in recent years the proportion of minority students in all groups, especially blacks, appears to be stabilizing.

Table 10

Total enrollments in schools of medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category								
		Total U.S. minority	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	American Oriental	Cuban American	Other American minority	White [1]
	Number of students									
1968–1969	35,833	1,275	783	9	59	3	421	--	--	34,558
1969–1970	37,690	1,630	1,042	18	92	26	452	--	--	36,060
1970–1971	40,238	2,294	1,509	18	148	48	571	--	--	37,944
1971–1972	43,650	3,072	2,055	42	252	76	647	--	--	40,578
1972–1973	47,366	3,918	2,582	69	361	90	718	--	98	43,448
1973–1974	50,751	4,840	3,049	97	496	123	883	--	192	45,911
1974–1975	53,554	5,560	3,355	159	638	172	959	--	277	47,994
1975–1976	55,818	5,928	3,456	172	699	197	1,022	144	238	49,890
1976–1977	57,297	6,319	3,517	186	780	232	1,177	165	262	50,978
	Percent									
1968–1969	100.0	3.6	2.2	[2]	0.2	[2]	1.2	--	--	96.4
1969–1970	100.0	4.3	2.8	[2]	0.2	0.1	1.2	--	--	95.7
1970–1971	100.0	5.7	3.8	[2]	0.4	0.1	1.4	--	--	94.3
1971–1972	100.0	7.0	4.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	--	--	93.0
1972–1973	100.0	8.3	5.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.5	--	0.2	91.7
1973–1974	100.0	9.5	6.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.7	--	0.4	90.5
1974–1975	100.0	10.4	6.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.8	--	0.5	89.6
1975–1976	100.0	10.6	6.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.4	89.4
1976–1977	100.0	11.0	6.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.5	89.0

[1] Includes also all foreign students.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

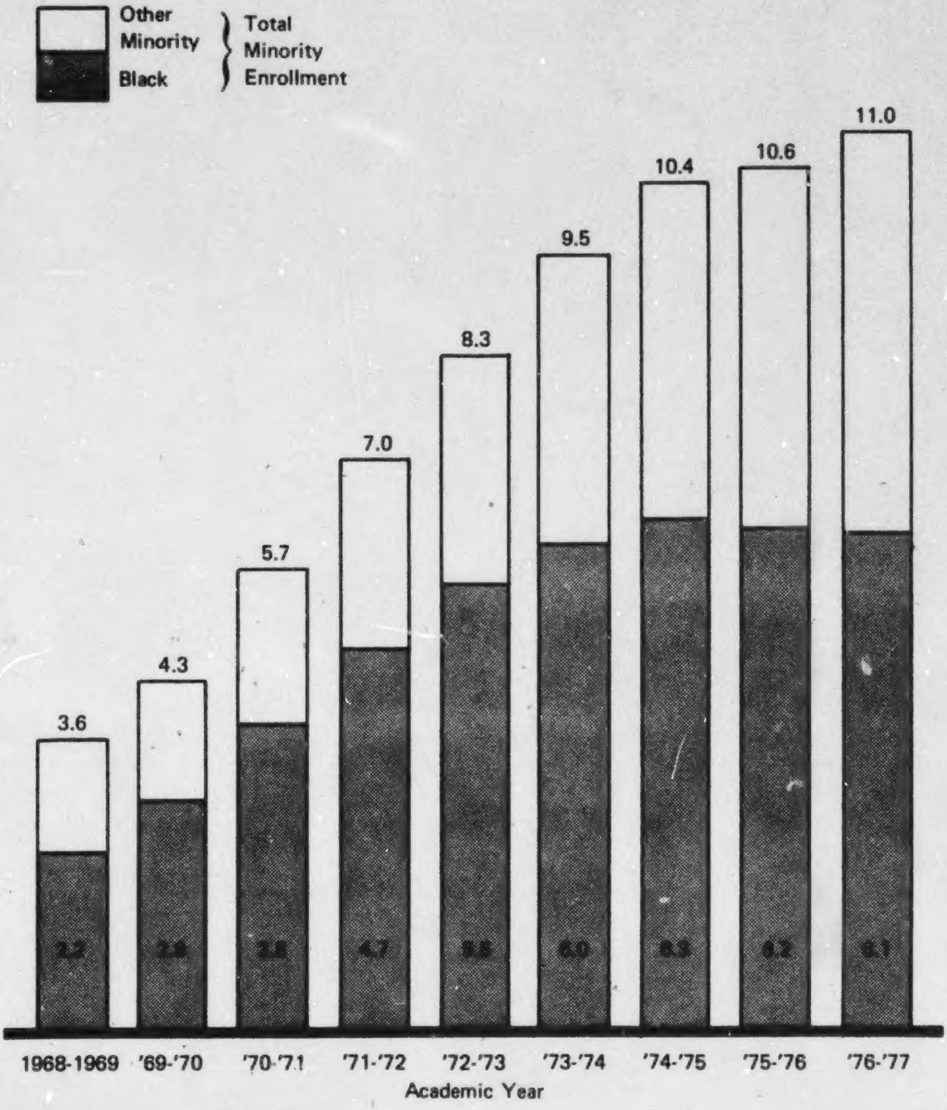
Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968–69 through 1972–73. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293–297, March 1973.

Datagram. Medical Student Enrollment, 1976–77. Journal of Medical Education 52: 164–166, February 1977. Also prior issues.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Figure 3. Trend in proportion of Black and other minority students enrolled in medical schools: 1968-69—1976-77

(By Percent)



SOURCE: Table 10

Among first-year underrepresented minority students, black American women had the largest numeric increase (176), and Mexican American women had the highest relative gain (360 percent).

Table 11

Comparison of minority women enrollments in U.S. medical schools, 1971–72 versus 1975–76

Category	1971–72			1975–76		
	Total	Women		Total	Women	
		No.	Percent		No.	Percent
			First-year enrollment			
All Students	12,361	1,693	13.7	15,295	3,647	23.8
Selected U.S. Minorities						
Black American	882	200	22.7	1,036	376	36.3
American Indian	23	8	34.8	60	21	35.0
Mexican American	118	10	8.5	224	46	20.5
Puerto Rican (Mainland)	40	6	15.0	71	24	33.8
Subtotal	1,063	224	21.1	1,391	467	33.6
Other U.S. Minorities						
American Oriental	217	42	19.4	282	86	30.5
Other*	--	--	--	73	23	31.5
Subtotal	217	42	19.4	355	109	30.7
All U.S. Minorities	1,280	266	20.8	1,746	576	33.0
			Total enrollment			
All Students	43,650	4,755	10.9	55,818	11,417	20.5
Selected U.S. Minorities						
Black American	2,055	420	20.4	3,456	1,157	33.5
American Indian	42	10	23.8	172	45	26.2
Mexican American	252	24	9.5	699	129	18.5
Puerto Rican (Mainland)	76	13	17.1	197	51	25.9
Subtotal	2,425	467	19.3	4,524	1,382	30.5
Other U.S. Minorities						
American Oriental	647	116	17.9	1,022	256	25.0
Other*	--	--	--	238	66	27.7
Subtotal	647	116	17.9	1,260	322	25.6
All U.S. Minorities	3,072	583	19.0	5,784	1,704	29.5

*No data collected for 1971–72.

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges fall enrollment surveys, Journal of Medical Education, Vol. 51, August 1976. Page 692.

Medical schools in California and New York enrolled the largest numbers of minority students, 515 and 433, respectively. Howard and Meharry Universities, the two predominately black medical schools, enrolled one-fifth all black students.

Table 12

Total enrollment in schools of medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minorities	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	White [1]
All schools [2]	57,297	4,715	3,517	186	780	232	52,582
Alabama	787	36	36	0	0	0	751
University of Alabama	537	27	27	0	0	0	510
University of South Alabama	250	9	9	0	0	0	241
Arizona:							
University of Arizona	286	16	3	1	12	0	270
Arkansas:							
University of Arkansas	483	22	19	1	2	0	461
California	3,830	515	225	30	246	14	3,315
Loma Linda University	573	34	28	2	3	1	539
Stanford University	409	78	36	8	34	0	331
University of California, Davis	404	50	24	1	24	1	354
University of California, Irvine	313	73	25	6	40	2	240
University of California, Los Angeles	618	81	26	2	51	2	537
University of California, San Diego	356	24	9	3	12	0	332
University of California, San Francisco	608	109	53	4	45	7	499
University of Southern California	549	66	24	4	37	1	483
Colorado:							
University of Colorado	511	74	20	8	46	0	437
Connecticut	717	55	50	1	2	2	662
University of Connecticut	298	7	7	0	0	0	291
Yale University	419	48	43	1	2	2	371
District of Columbia	1,875	419	409	4	5	1	1,456
Georgetown University	822	43	37	3	3	0	779
George Washington University	603	35	33	0	2	0	568
Howard University	450	341	339	1	0	1	109
Florida	1,246	70	67	1	0	2	1,176
University of Florida [3]	459	55	54	0	0	1	404
University of Miami	561	12	11	0	0	1	549
University of South Florida	226	3	2	1	0	0	223
Georgia	1,131	34	32	1	1	0	1,097
Emory University	442	14	13	0	1	0	428
Medical College of Georgia	689	20	19	1	0	0	669
Hawaii:							
University of Hawaii	286	1	0	1	0	0	285
Illinois	3,866	274	223	6	33	12	3,592
Chicago Medical School	358	19	16	2	1	0	339
Loyola University, Stritch	429	21	18	0	1	2	408
Northwestern University	695	27	20	0	7	0	668
Rush Medical School	421	31	26	1	3	1	390
Southern Illinois University	186	21	18	0	3	0	165
University of Chicago-Pritzer	445	16	13	1	1	1	429
University of Illinois	1,332	139	112	2	17	8	1,193
Indiana:							
Indiana University	1,228	38	30	0	1	7	1,190

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 12 (continued)

Total enrollment in schools of medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minorities	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	White[1]
Iowa:							
University of Iowa	691	27	23	2	1	1	664
Kansas:							
University of Kansas	590	32	24	4	2	2	558
Kentucky	973	24	22	2	0	0	949
University of Kentucky	424	10	10	0	0	0	414
University of Louisville	549	14	12	2	0	0	535
Louisiana	1,516	72	67	2	2	1	1,444
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	641	19	17	0	1	1	622
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	281	5	5	0	0	0	276
Tulane University	594	48	45	2	1	0	546
Maryland	1,199	55	54	0	0	1	1,144
Johns Hopkins University	472	14	14	0	0	0	458
University of Maryland	695	39	39	0	0	0	656
Uniformed Services University	32	2	1	0	0	1	30
Massachusetts	2,151	213	161	6	23	23	1,938
Boston University	551	59	41	0	1	17	492
Harvard Medical School	670	88	64	3	21	0	582
Tufts University	623	54	46	3	0	5	569
University of Massachusetts	307	12	10	0	1	1	295
Michigan	2,400	240	192	10	28	10	2,160
Michigan State University	420	73	46	6	19	2	347
University of Michigan	958	94	78	2	8	6	864
Wayne State University	1,022	73	68	2	1	2	949
Minnesota	1,240	72	36	6	30	0	1,168
Mayo Medical School	161	8	7	0	1	0	153
University of Minnesota, Duluth	72	2	0	2	0	0	70
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	1,007	62	29	4	29	0	944
Mississippi:							
University of Mississippi	565	37	36	1	0	0	528
Missouri	1,858	108	100	4	4	0	1,750
St. Louis University	607	24	23	0	1	0	583
University of Missouri, Columbia	460	16	14	2	0	0	444
University of Missouri, Kansas City	246	17	15	1	1	0	229
Washington University, St. Louis	545	51	48	1	2	0	494
Nebraska	914	28	19	4	5	0	886
Creighton University	438	19	12	2	5	0	419
University of Nebraska	476	9	7	2	0	0	467
Nevada:							
University of Nevada*	96	2	0	0	2	0	94
New Hampshire:							
Dartmouth Medical School	196	23	13	4	4	2	173
New Jersey	820	146	118	1	1	26	674
CMDNJ New Jersey Medical School	486	87	69	0	0	18	399
CMDNJ Rutgers Medical School	334	59	49	1	1	8	275
New Mexico:							
University of New Mexico	294	56	2	6	48	0	238

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 12 (continued)

Total enrollment in schools of medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	Total enroll-ment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minor-ities	Black Ameri-can	Ameri-can Indian	Mexi-can Ameri-can	Main-land Puerto Rican	White [1]
New York	6,466	433	321	6	16	90	6,033
Albany Medical College	478	6	6	0	0	0	472
Albert Einstein	694	23	12	0	1	10	671
Columbia University	596	36	31	0	0	5	560
Cornell University	423	54	42	2	0	10	369
Mount Sinai, CUNY	383	30	18	1	1	10	353
New York Medical College	747	33	17	0	0	16	714
New York University	711	41	29	0	1	11	670
SUNY, Brooklyn	870	62	46	1	1	14	808
SUNY, Buffalo	551	78	70	0	3	5	473
SUNY, Stony Brook	143	23	10	0	9	4	120
SUNY, Syracuse	484	33	29	2	0	2	451
University of Rochester	386	14	11	0	0	3	372
North Carolina	1,430	141	126	12	0	3	1,289
Bowman Gray School of Medicine	386	24	22	2	0	0	362
Duke University	485	33	29	1	0	3	452
University of North Carolina	559	84	75	9	0	0	475
North Dakota:							
University of North Dakota	215	10	0	10	0	0	205
Ohio	2,328	168	156	1	7	4	2,160
Case Western Reserve University	574	67	58	1	4	4	507
Medical College of Ohio	300	14	13	0	1	0	286
Ohio State University	738	41	39	0	2	0	697
University of Cincinnati	716	46	46	0	0	0	670
Wright State University	32	3	3	0	0	0	29
Oklahoma:							
University of Oklahoma	651	38	13	22	2	1	613
Oregon:							
University of Orgeon	464	5	2	3	0	0	459
Pennsylvania	4,271	277	245	3	10	19	3,994
Hahnemann Medical College	690	56	46	1	3	6	634
Jefferson Medical College	883	28	26	1	0	1	855
Medical College of Pennsylvania	421	12	10	0	0	2	409
Penn State University, Hershey Med. Cen.	372	13	10	0	3	0	359
Temple University	724	92	79	1	3	9	632
University of Pennsylvania	652	54	52	0	1	1	598
University of Pittsburgh	529	22	22	0	0	0	507
Rhode Island:							
Brown University	245	11	10	0	1	0	234
South Carolina:							
Medical University of South Carolina	645	31	31	0	0	0	614
South Dakota:							
University of South Dakota**	207	0	0	0	0	0	207
Tennessee	1,405	424	405	5	12	2	981
Meharry Medical College	464	400	381	5	12	2	64
University of Tennessee	611	9	9	0	0	0	602
Vanderbilt University	330	15	15	0	0	0	315

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 12 (continued)

Total enrollment in schools of medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minorities	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	White [1]
Texas	2,988	291	90	6	191	4	2,697
Baylor College of Medicine	612	94	39	3	51	1	518
Texas Tech University	129	18	5	1	10	2	111
University of Texas, Galveston	775	31	9	0	22	0	744
University of Texas, Houston	219	18	4	0	14	0	201
University of Texas, San Antonio	507	71	18	0	52	1	436
University of Texas, Southwestern	746	59	15	2	42	0	687
Utah:							
University of Utah	403	24	4	3	17	0	379
Vermont:							
University of Vermont	334	1	1	0	0	0	333
Virginia	1,280	63	63	0	0	0	1,217
Eastern Virginia Medical School	149	10	10	0	0	0	139
Medical College of Virginia	626	46	46	0	0	0	580
University of Virginia	505	7	7	0	0	0	498
Washington:							
University of Washington	635	31	14	5	11	1	604
West Virginia:							
West Virginia University	345	1	1	0	0	0	344
Wisconsin	1,162	73	50	4	15	4	1,089
Medical College of Wisconsin	521	40	25	2	11	2	481
University of Wisconsin	641	33	25	2	4	2	608
Puerto Rico	42	1	1	0	0	1	41

[1] Includes all foreign students and U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

[2] Excludes 468 students enrolled at the University of Puerto Rico who are residents of Puerto Rico.

[3] Includes programs at Florida State and Florida A&M Universities.

°Two-year Basic Science school.

°°In process of establishing a full M.D. degree program.

Source: Medical School Admission Requirements 1978–79, United States and Canada. Washington, Association of American Medical Colleges, 1977.

The number of black physicians serving in approved AMA internship and residency programs continues to increase. As of September 1974, 421 black physicians were serving in an internship program, 87 more than were serving one year earlier. The 1,113 black physicians in residency programs represent 81 more than were reported in 1973–74.

Table 13

Number of black physicians in internship and residency programs: 1968–69 through 1974–75

Year	Total	Black physicians		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Internships			
1968–69	10,464	194	1.9	10,270	98.1
1969–70	10,808	192	1.8	10,616	98.2
1970–71	11,552	250	2.2	11,302	97.8
1971–72	12,066	272	2.3	11,794	97.7
1972–73	11,163	293	2.6	10,870	97.4
1973–74	11,031	334	3.0	10,697	97.0
1974–75	9,827	421	4.3	9,406	95.7
		Residencies			
1968–69	35,047	607	1.7	34,440	98.3
1969–70	37,139	706	1.9	36,433	98.1
1970–71	39,463	742	1.9	38,721	98.1
1971–72	42,512	827	1.9	41,685	98.1
1972–73	45,081	921	2.0	44,160	98.0
1973–74	49,078	1,032	2.1	48,046	97.9
1974–75	52,685	1,113	2.1	51,572	97.9

Source: Directory of Accredited Residencies, 1975–76. American Medical Association, Chicago. Also prior annual reports.

Twelve percent of salaried medical school faculty in 1975 were members of racial/ethnic minority groups. This proportion was higher for faculty with M.D. degrees than for faculty with other degrees. Among minority faculty, Chinese/Japanese were the second largest group while other Asians constituted the largest group.

Table 14

Salaried faculty in schools of medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and type of degree: 1975

Racial/ethnic category	Total	Type of degree: M.D.	Ph.D.	Other degrees
	Number of faculty			
Total	40,578	26,546	10,595	3,437
Total minority [1]	4,702	3,318	1,040	344
Black American	733	409	139	185
American Indian	14	10	3	1
Mexican American	74	39	22	13
Puerto Rican	275	217	26	32
Other Spanish surnamed	566	501	52	13
Chinese/Japanese	1,022	611	353	58
Other Asian	1,361	1,049	296	16
Other	657	482	149	26
Caucasian	33,309	21,469	9,015	2,825
Unknown	2,567	1,759	540	268
	Percent			
Total known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total minority	12.4	13.4	10.3	10.9
Black American	1.9	1.7	1.4	5.8
American Indian	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Mexican American	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Puerto Rican	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.0
Other Spanish surnamed	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.4
Chinese/Japanese	2.7	2.5	3.5	1.8
Other Asian	3.6	4.2	2.9	0.5
Other	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.8
Caucasian	87.6	86.6	89.7	89.1

[1] The total number of salaried faculty at Howard, Meharry, and Puerto Rico was 731 of whom 617 were members of minority groups.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service; Health Resources Administration; Bureau of Health Manpower. Participation of Women and Minorities on U.S. Medical School Faculties. DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-91. March 1976.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

In 1970, Black physicians were only 2 percent of all active physicians (M.D. and D.O.) in the United States. The largest number was in New York where they constituted 3 percent of the active physicians.

There were almost 10,300 active physicians (3.7 percent) of Spanish language in 1970. The greatest number, 1,743 was in California; the next larger numbers (about 1,300 each) were in Florida and Texas.

Table 15

Number of employed physicians (M.D. and D.O.) in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

State	Total employed	Black	Persons of Spanish language
United States	280,929	6,106	10,293
Alabama	2,769	107	65
Alaska	250	5	0
Arizona	2,348	10	129
Arkansas	1,794	18	15
California	33,982	763	1,743
Colorado	3,791	18	135
Connecticut	5,204	35	148
Delaware	647	13	26
District of Columbia	1,375	299	36
Florida	8,718	105	1,270
Georgia	4,605	136	182
Hawaii	961	6	8
Idaho	542	0	7
Illinois	14,373	423	1,023
Indiana	4,802	106	120
Iowa	2,974	19	47
Kansas	2,865	19	152
Kentucky	3,184	39	117
Louisiana	4,114	72	150
Maine	1,046	0	12
Maryland	7,751	330	642
Massachusetts	10,685	70	299
Michigan	11,679	303	514
Minnesota	5,383	21	121
Mississippi	1,727	89	44
Missouri	5,881	225	143
Montana	703	0	20
Nebraska	1,638	16	14
Nevada	493	0	16
New Hampshire	877	0	7
New Jersey	11,343	262	46
New Mexico	1,113	8	70
New York	38,269	1,069	142
North Carolina	4,918	159	121
North Dakota	598	0	11
Ohio	13,697	282	561
Oklahoma	2,851	40	65
Oregon	2,920	10	26
Pennsylvania	17,515	421	31
Rhode Island	1,496	6	64
South Carolina	2,424	70	62
South Dakota	564	0	7
Tennessee	4,250	107	104
Texas	12,421	129	1,281
Utah	1,497	5	11

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 15 (continued)

Number of employed physicians (M.D. and D.O.) in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

State	Total employed	Black	Persons of Spanish language
Vermont	695	0	17
Virginia	5,540	202	264
Washington	4,754	21	63
West Virginia	1,564	10	47
Wisconsin	4,988	58	95
Wyoming	351	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. PC(1)–D2–D52. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Minority students were just over 4 percent of the first-year enrollment in osteopathic medical schools in 1974–75, and approximately 6 percent in 1976–77.

Table 16

First-year enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total first-year enrollment	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	American Oriental	Other minority	White[1]
	Number of students								
1971–72	670	20	10	1	[2]	[2]	4	5[3]	650
1972–73	751	23	13	3	[2]	[2]	0	7[3]	728
1973–74	882	24	10	4	[2]	[2]	8	2[3]	858
1974–75	974	42	26	1	6	0	7	2	932
1975–76	1,002	59	23	7	10	0	15	4	943
1976–77	1,088	60	26	6	11	1	15	1	1,028
	Percent								
1971–72	100.0	3.0	1.5	0.1	[2]	[2]	0.6	0.7[3]	97.0
1972–73	100.0	2.8	1.7	0.4	[2]	[2]	--	0.9[3]	96.9
1973–74	100.0	2.7	1.1	0.4	[2]	[2]	0.9	0.2[3]	85.8
1974–75	100.0	4.3	2.7	0.1	0.6	--	0.7	0.2	95.7
1975–76	100.0	5.9	2.3	0.7	1.0	--	1.5	0.4	94.1
1976–77	100.0	5.5	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	94.5

[1] Includes also all foreign students.

[2] See footnote 3.

[3] Includes Spanish surnamed students only.

Source: Data for the academic years 1971–72 through 1973–74 are from the Annual Operating Reports submitted by health professions schools to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Data for the years 1974–75 through 1976–77 are from the 1976 Osteopathic Medical Manpower Information Project. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland.

The number of minority students in schools of osteopathic medicine increased from 63 in 1971–72 to 161 in 1976–77. In spite of this increase, minorities were only 4.4 percent of the total 1976–77 enrollment.

Table 17

Total enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	American Oriental	Other minority	White [1]
	Number of students								
1971–72	2,303	63	27	6	[2]	[2]	11	19 [3]	2,240
1972–73	2,544	67	32	6	[2]	[2]	11	18 [3]	2,477
1973–74	2,777	70	31	11	[2]	[2]	16	12 [3]	2,707
1974–75	3,139	89	46	11	11	1	15	5	3,050
1975–76	3,405	129	57	13	23	0	27	9	3,276
1976–77	3,678	161	70	16	26	1	42	6	3,517
	Percent								
1971–72	100.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	[2]	[2]	0.5	0.8 [3]	97.3
1972–73	100.0	2.6	1.3	0.2	[2]	[2]	0.4	0.7 [3]	97.4
1973–74	100.0	2.5	1.1	0.4	[2]	[2]	0.6	0.4 [3]	97.5
1974–75	100.0	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.4	[4]	0.5	0.2	97.2
1975–76	100.0	3.7	1.7	0.4	0.7	--	0.8	0.3	96.2
1976–77	100.0	4.4	1.9	0.4	0.7	[4]	1.1	0.2	95.6

[1] Includes also all foreign students.

[2] See footnote 3.

[3] Includes Spanish surnamed students only.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Data for the academic years 1971–72 through 1973–74 are from the Annual Operating Reports submitted by health professions schools to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Data for the years 1974–75 through 1976–77 are from the 1976 Osteopathic Medical Manpower Information Project. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland.

The number of minority students in osteopathic schools ranged from 55 at Michigan State University to 1 each at Ohio University and West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine.

Table 18

Total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic group: Academic year 1976–77

Osteopathic school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White
All schools	3,660	154	73	14	40	27	3,506
Illinois:							
Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine	379	12	5	--	7	--	367
Iowa:							
College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery	520	21	8	3	7	3	499
Michigan:							
College of Osteopathic Medicine, MSU	289	55	33	2	8	12	234
Missouri:							
Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine	605	10	1	2	4	3	595
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	479	25	8	5	9	3	454
Ohio:							
Univ. College of Osteopathic Medicine[1]	24	1	--	--	1	--	23
Oklahoma:							
College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery	163	3	2	1	--	--	160
Pennsylvania:							
College of Osteopathic Medicine, Phila.	818	16	13	1	2	--	802
Texas:							
College of Osteopathic Medicine	259	10	2	--	2	6	249
West Virginia:							
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	124	1	1	--	--	--	123

[1] First year of operation.

Source: 1976–77 Annual Operating Reports submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower by health professions schools.

There has been only a modest increase in the proportion of first-year minority dental students since the 1971–72 school year. The proportion of black first-year dental students has remained essentially the same throughout the six academic years; however, there was a slight decline in the number and proportion of black first-year students in the 1976–77 school year.

Table 19

First-year enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total first-year enrollments[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority first-year enrollment	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
	Number of students								
1971–72	4,705	412	245	4	27	13	112	11	4,293
1972–73	5,287	475	266	5	53	3	138	10	4,812
1973–74	5,389	529	273	12	64	5	141	34	4,860
1974–75	5,555	551	279	12	68	7	142	43	5,004
1975–76	5,697	637	298	22	64	11	186	56	5,060
1976–77	5,869	645	290	19	81	15	174	66	5,224
	Percent								
1971–72	100.0	8.8	5.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	91.2
1972–73	100.0	9.0	5.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.6	0.2	91.0
1973–74	100.0	9.8	5.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.6	90.2
1974–75	100.0	9.9	5.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	90.1
1975–76	100.0	11.2	5.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	3.3	1.0	88.8
1976–77	100.0	11.0	4.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	3.0	1.1	89.0

[1] Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Education Supplement 3. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The proportion of minority students among total enrollments of dental schools increased from 6 to 10 percent between the academic years 1971–72 and 1976–77. In each school year Black and Oriental groups had the highest proportion of students enrolled.

Table 20

Total enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total enrollments[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
	Number of Students								
1971–1972	17,153	1,081	597	8	67	26	341	42	16,072
1972–1973	18,209	1,371	765	14	119	13	409	51	16,838
1973–1974	19,187	1,656	872	28	174	12	490	80	17,531
1974–1975	19,945	1,823	945	33	210	15	513	107	18,122
1975–1976	20,549	2,020	977	48	239	24	588	144	18,529
1976–1977	20,790	2,098	955	64	265	33	608	173	18,692
	Percent								
1971–1972	100.0	6.3	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.2	93.7
1972–1973	100.0	7.5	4.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	92.5
1973–1974	100.0	8.6	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.4	91.4
1974–1975	100.0	9.1	4.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	90.9
1975–1976	100.0	9.8	4.8	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.9	0.7	90.2
1976–1977	100.0	10.1	4.6	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.9	0.8	89.9

[1] Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Education Supplement 3. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

More than one-fourth of all minority dental students were enrolled in schools in California, almost one-half of these students were Orientals, and one-fourth were Mexican American. Slightly more than two-fifths of all black dental students were enrolled in the two predominately black dental schools, Meharry Medical College and Howard University.

Table 21

Total enrollment in schools of dentistry in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Dental school	Total enroll-ment [1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minor-ity	Black	Ameri-can Indian	Mexi-can Ameri-can	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minor-ity	White
All U.S. dental schools	20,790	2,098	955	64	265	33	608	173	18,692
Alabama:									
University of Alabama	275	16	11	--	1	--	4	--	259
California:									
Loma Linda University	309	50	7	--	4	--	36	3	259
University of California	347	139	26	2	45	--	54	12	208
University of California, Los Angeles	429	139	30	6	37	2	64	--	290
University of Southern California	508	177	18	4	51	3	58	43	331
University of the Pacific	404	69	1	1	6	--	61	--	335
Colorado:									
University of Colorado	97	15	2	1	8	--	4	--	82
Connecticut:									
University of Connecticut	172	7	4	--	--	--	3	--	165
District of Columbia:									
Georgetown University	584	34	14	1	--	--	15	4	550
Howard University	372	290	259	--	--	1	3	27	82
Florida:									
University of Florida	184	22	5	1	--	1	1	14	162
Georgia:									
Emory University	403	14	1	--	--	--	7	6	389
Medical College of Georgia	180	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	160
Illinois:									
Loyola University	538	30	6	2	2	--	20	--	508
Northwestern University	410	35	2	4	2	--	27	--	375
Southern Illinois University	130	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	129
University of Illinois	538	53	20	--	6	1	15	11	485
Indiana:									
Indiana University	504	16	8	--	1	--	7	--	488
Iowa:									
University of Iowa	369	15	7	2	3	--	3	--	354
Kentucky:									
University of Kentucky	242	12	10	--	--	--	1	1	230
University of Louisville	332	10	5	1	--	--	2	2	322
Louisiana:									
Louisiana State University	369	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	365
Maryland:									
University of Maryland	527	51	37	--	--	--	8	6	476
Massachusetts:									
Boston University	138	9	1	--	--	--	7	1	129
Harvard University	79	20	9	--	1	--	8	2	59
Tufts University	465	41	14	3	3	--	16	5	424
Michigan:									
University of Detroit	269	11	8	--	--	--	3	--	258
University of Michigan	602	59	53	1	1	--	4	--	543

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 21 (continued)

Total enrollment in schools of dentistry in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Dental school	Total enrollment[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
Minnesota:									
University of Minnesota	582	19	4	1	5	--	7	2	563
Mississippi:									
University of Mississippi	49	5	3	1	--	--	1	--	44
Missouri:									
University of Missouri, Kansas City	633	24	13	--	6	--	3	2	609
Washington University	251	19	7	1	--	--	11	--	232
Nebraska:									
Creighton University	296	18	10	1	2	--	5	--	278
University of Nebraska	260	3	--	1	--	--	2	--	257
New Jersey:									
Fairleigh Dickinson University	328	15	9	--	--	3	3	--	313
New Jersey Dental School	212	37	21	3	--	--	7	6	175
New York:									
Columbia University	216	13	3	--	--	5	5	--	203
New York University	572	22	7	--	--	5	10	--	550
SUNY, Buffalo	358	24	13	1	--	3	4	3	334
SUNY, Stony Brook	90	8	4	--	--	--	4	--	82
North Carolina:									
University of North Carolina	325	22	14	4	--	--	2	2	303
Ohio:									
Case Western Reserve University	395	28	12	1	--	--	15	--	367
Ohio State University	587	10	4	--	--	--	5	1	577
Oklahoma:									
University of Oklahoma	153	18	6	8	3	--	--	1	135
Oregon:									
University of Oregon	314	31	7	3	7	--	13	1	283
Pennsylvania:									
Temple University	572	20	13	--	--	--	7	--	552
University of Pennsylvania	642	41	14	3	4	5	15	--	601
University of Pittsburgh	525	29	18	1	1	1	6	2	496
South Carolina:									
Medical University of South Carolina	162	7	6	1	--	--	--	--	155
Tennessee:									
Meharry Medical College	175	156	142	1	4	1	1	7	19
University of Tennessee	469	8	6	--	--	--	2	--	461
Texas:									
Baylor College of Dentistry	391	12	4	1	3	--	3	1	379
University of Texas, Houston	487	38	10	1	21	--	6	--	449
University of Texas, San Antonio	360	40	1	--	29	--	8	2	320
Virginia:									
Virginia Commonwealth University	438	26	12	1	--	2	6	5	412
Washington:									
University of Washington	390	36	7	1	6	--	21	1	354
West Virginia:									
West Virginia University	239	3	2	--	--	--	1	--	236
Wisconsin:									
Marquette University	543	7	--	--	3	--	4	--	536

---

[1] Excludes enrollment in University of Puerto Rico.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Education Supplement 3. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1977.

In 1970–71, 3.8 percent of the graduates from dental schools in the United States were members of minority groups. By the Spring of 1976, this proportion had more than doubled, reaching nearly 9 percent.

Table 22

Graduates of schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1970–71 through 1975–76

Academic year	Total graduates [1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
		Number of graduates							
1970–71 [2]	3,598	137	53	1	7	2	62	12	3,461
1971–72 [2]	3,689	167	74	1	9	3	61	19	3,522
1972–73	4,191	241	110	1	22	3	73	32	3,950
1973–74	4,479	335	154	2	31	0	113	35	4,144
1974–75	4,933	368	187	5	33	6	107	30	4,565
1975–76	5,282	467	213	3	49	1	157	44	4,815
		Percent							
1970–71	100.0	3.8	1.5	[3]	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.3	96.2
1971–72	100.0	4.5	2.0	[3]	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.5	95.5
1972–73	100.0	5.8	2.6	[3]	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.8	94.2
1973–74	100.0	7.5	3.4	0.5	0.7	--	2.5	0.8	92.5
1974–75	100.0	7.5	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.6	92.5
1975–76	100.0	8.8	4.0	0.1	0.9	[3]	3.0	0.8	91.2

[1] Excludes the University of Puerto Rico.

[2] Two schools did not report racial/ethnic graduate data.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Education Supplement 3. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

In the 1976–77 school year, 6.7 percent of all dental school faculty were members of racial/ethnic minority groups. Females represented 8.2 percent of the total dental school faculty. Of these 938 women faculty members, only 10.8 percent were women from minority groups.

Table 23

Teaching faculty in schools of dentistry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and sex: 1976–77

Racial/ethnic category	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Percent distribution
Total	11,467	10,529	938	8.2	100.0
Total minority	771	670	101	13.1	6.7
Black	348	307	41	11.8	3.0
American Indian	3	2	1	33.3	[1]
Mexican American	40	39	1	2.5	0.4
Mainland Puerto Rican	12	8	4	33.3	0.1
Oriental	210	177	33	15.7	1.8
Other	158	137	21	13.3	1.4
White	10,696	9,859	837	7.8	93.3

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from data obtained from the American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Education Supplement 10. Dental School Faculty Information. Chicago, The Association, 1977.

41

There were 2,098 active black dentists in the United States in 1970 or 2.3 percent of the total active supply. New York, with 270 had the largest number, and seven other States and the District of Columbia each had more than 100.

Persons of Spanish language accounted for 1.3 percent of active dentists in 1970, with the largest number in California (440). Florida and Texas also had more than 100 dentists each of Spanish language.

Table 24

Number of employed dentists in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

State	Total employed	Black	Persons of Spanish language
United States	90,801	2,098	1,224
Alabama	919	47	0
Alaska	95	0	7
Arizona	631	4	34
Arkansas	583	0	0
California	10,419	197	440
Colorado	1,104	0	9
Connecticut	1,730	30	13
Delaware	213	0	0
District of Columbia	336	165	22
Florida	2,740	83	119
Georgia	1,465	35	20
Hawaii	401	0	7
Idaho	290	0	0
Illinois	5,036	163	23
Indiana	1,876	48	13
Iowa	975	0	0
Kansas	1,126	10	6
Kentucky	917	5	11
Louisiana	1,177	66	34
Maine	330	0	0
Maryland	1,633	89	40
Massachusetts	3,320	6	16
Michigan	4,004	131	18
Minnesota	1,991	0	6
Mississippi	611	50	0
Missouri	1,632	22	19
Montana	299	0	0
Nebraska	759	0	14
Nevada	213	0	12
New Hampshire	246	0	6
New Jersey	3,980	113	0
New Mexico	353	0	44
New York	12,287	270	14
North Carolina	1,401	58	11
North Dakota	197	0	0
Ohio	4,243	107	13
Oklahoma	936	14	6
Oregon	1,151	0	6
Pennsylvania	5,554	118	0
Rhode Island	424	5	12
South Carolina	605	32	0
South Dakota	251	4	0
Tennessee	1,423	26	19
Texas	3,705	80	193
Utah	582	0	0
Vermont	125	0	6
Virginia	1,741	103	0
Washington	1,866	17	5
West Virginia	670	0	0
Wisconsin	1,995	0	6
Wyoming	191	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. PC(1)–D2–D52. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

The number and the proportion of minority applicants to schools of optometry increased between 1973–74 and 1974–75. Orientals were the largest minority group and Black Americans were the next largest group in both years.

Table 25

Applicants to schools of optometry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1973–74 and 1974–75

Academic year	Total applicants	Racial/ethnic category: Total minority	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	White	Not reported
		Number of applicants							
1973–74	3,276	360[1]	99	26	23	3	126	2,829	87
1974–75	4,048	552[2]	137	31	40	17	226	3,354	142
		Percent							
1973–74	100.0	11.0	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.8	86.4	2.7
1974–75	100.0	13.6	3.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	5.6	82.9	3.5

[1] Includes 83 applicants of other minority groups, not shown separately.

[2] Includes 101 applicants of other minority groups, not shown separately.

Source: Data provided by the American Optometric Association.

Total minority enrollment in optometry schools showed a slight decrease in 1976–77. There was a small increase (0.1 percent) in the enrollment of black students, but the proportion of Spanish and Oriental students declined by 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

Table 26

Total enrollment in schools of optometry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77

	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category: Total specified minorities	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Oriental	White
			Number of Students				
1971–72	3,068	181	32	2	30	117	2,887
1972–73	3,315	220	38	5	43	134	3,095
1973–74	3,529	267	53	10	47	157	3,262
1974–75	3,679	319	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,360
1975–76	3,888	309	83	5	55	166	3,579
1976–77	4,033	298	89	6	46	157	3,735
			Percent				
1971–72	100.0	5.9	1.0	[1]	1.0	3.8	94.1
1972–73	100.0	6.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.0	93.4
1973–74	100.0	7.6	1.5	0.3	1.3	4.4	92.4
1974–75	100.0	8.7	--	--	--	--	91.3
1975–76	100.0	7.9	2.1	0.1	1.4	4.3	92.1
1976–77	100.0	7.4	2.2	0.1	1.1	3.9	92.6

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration.

1975–76 and 1976–77 data were provided by the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry from the Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to rounding.

Of 298 minority students in schools of optometry in the United States in the Fall of 1976, more than one-half were Asian Americans, and over one-fourth were black Americans. Three-fifths of the Asian Americans were in two schools located in California.

Table 27

Total enrollment in schools of optometry in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Optometry school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minorities	Black American	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Asian American	White [1]
All U.S. optometry schools	4,033	298	89	6	46	157	3,735
Alabama:							
University of Alabama	115	13	11	1	0	1	102
California:	643	135	12	1	25	97	508
Southern California Col. of Optometry	392	52	3	1	12	36	340
University of California	251	83	9	0	13	61	168
Illinois:							
Illinois College of Optometry	574	22	9	0	2	11	552
Indiana:							
Indiana University	273	25	22	0	3	0	248
Massachusetts:							
New England College of Optometry	321	12	8	0	1	3	309
New York:							
SUNY, New York City	149	14	8	1	0	5	135
Ohio:							
Ohio State University	220	2	1	0	0	1	218
Oregon:							
Pacific University	317	21	2	0	1	18	296
Pennsylvania:							
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	531	15	8	0	1	6	516
Tennessee:							
Southern College of Optometry	596	14	5	1	0	8	582
Texas:							
University of Houston	294	25	3	2	13	7	269

[1] Includes 30 foreign students.

Source: The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry. Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions. 1978.

According to a 1973 Survey, there were 480 minority optometrists, representing 2.5 percent of all active optometrists in the United States. More than three-fifths of the minority optometrists were of Asian descent, and about one-fifth were black. Two of every five minorities were located in California, the majority of these optometrists were Asian.

Table 28

Number of active optometrists in the United States, by State of practice and racial/ethnic category: 1973

State of practice	Total active	Racial/ethnic category							Not reported
		Total minority	Black	Indian/ Eskimo/ Aleut	Spanish[1]	Asian[2]	All other	White/ Caucasian	
United States	19,265	480	105	12	48	297	18	18,652	133
Alabama	181	2	1	0	0	1	0	178	1
Alaska	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Arizona	149	5	2	1	0	2	0	142	2
Arkansas	163	3	2	1	0	0	0	160	0
California	2,421	201	7	1	11	176	6	2,188	32
Colorado	208	5	0	0	2	3	0	201	2
Connecticut	266	1	1	0	0	0	0	265	0
Delaware	38	1	0	0	0	1	0	36	1
District of Columbia	68	1	1	0	0	0	0	65	2
Florida	621	4	1	1	1	0	1	614	3
Georgia	291	6	5	0	0	0	1	284	1
Hawaii	74	62	0	0	0	62	0	12	0
Idaho	85	1	0	0	0	1	0	84	0
Illinois	1,569	54	35	1	2	14	2	1,502	13
Indiana	538	6	2	0	1	3	0	531	1
Iowa	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0
Kansas	247	1	1	0	0	0	0	246	0
Kentucky	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0
Louisiana	225	6	3	0	1	1	1	218	1
Maine	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	1
Maryland	210	3	1	0	0	2	0	202	5
Massachusetts	749	3	2	0	0	1	0	740	6
Michigan	745	9	5	0	2	2	0	733	3
Minnesota	361	1	1	0	0	0	0	360	0
Mississippi	124	1	1	0	0	0	0	123	0
Missouri	422	2	2	0	0	0	0	419	1
Montana	101	1	0	0	0	1	0	99	1
Nebraska	149	1	0	0	0	1	0	148	0
Nevada	48	2	1	0	0	0	1	46	0
New Hampshire	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
New Jersey	675	3	1	0	0	1	1	666	6
New Mexico	80	5	0	1	2	2	0	75	0
New York	1,590	9	4	0	3	1	1	1,566	15
North Carolina	336	4	4	0	0	0	0	331	1
North Dakota	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0
Ohio	974	4	2	0	0	2	0	966	4
Oklahoma	273	3	2	1	0	0	0	269	1
Oregon	305	6	0	0	0	6	0	299	0
Pennsylvania	1,128	8	5	2	0	0	1	1,108	12
Rhode Island	126	1	0	0	1	0	0	123	2
South Carolina	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0
South Dakota	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Tennessee	363	3	1	0	0	1	1	359	1
Texas	828	28	3	0	22	1	2	796	4
Utah	75	1	0	0	0	1	0	74	0

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 28 (continued)

Number of active optometrists in the United States, by State of practice and racial/tehnic category: 1973

State of practice	Total active	Racial/ethnic category: Total minority	Black	Indian/ Eskimo/ Aluet	Spanish[1]	Asian[2]	All other	White/ Caucasian	Not reported
Vermont	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2
Virginia	326	9	8	1	0	0	0	316	1
Washington	385	11	0	1	0	10	0	372	2
West Virginia	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	1
Wisconsin	436	2	1	1	0	0	0	430	4
Wyoming	40	1	0	0	0	1	0	38	1

[1] Includes Mexican American, Puerto Rican, and other Latin American.

[2] Includes Japanese, Chinese, and other Asians.

Source: 1973 survey of licensed optometrists conducted by the International Association of Boards of Examiners in Optometry for the Bureau of Health Manpower.

In 1976–77, minority students represented 8.9 percent of the total enrollment in the final three professional years of pharmacy education. Although there was a slight decrease in total enrollment of all students over 1975–76, the number of minorities enrolled remained relatively constant. Among minority groups, black Americans showed the greatest gain, 938 students in 1976–77, an increase of 279 students since 1972–73.

Table 29

Total enrollments in the last 3 years in schools of pharmacy in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total enrollments	Racial/ethnic category: Total minority	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed American	Asian American	Other American	White[2]
		Number of students						
1971–72	16,322	1,645[3]	618	8	203	[3]	816[3]	14,677
1972–73	17,909	1,687	659	29	254	672	73	16,222
1973–74	20,376	1,684	619	25	343	651	46	18,692
1974–75	22,662	1,727	727	32	278	646	44	20,935
1975–76	23,836	2,090	915	36	359	685	95	21,746
1976–77	23,465	2,089	938	37	353	725	36	21,376
		Percent						
1971–72	100.0	10.1	3.8	[4]	1.2	[3]	5.0	89.9
1972–73	100.0	9.4	3.7	0.2	1.4	3.8	0.4	90.6
1973–74	100.0	8.3	3.0	0.1	1.7	3.2	0.2	91.7
1974–75	100.0	7.6	3.2	0.1	1.2	2.9	0.2	92.4
1975–76	100.0	8.8	3.8	0.2	1.5	2.9	0.4	91.2
1976–77	100.0	8.9	4.0	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.2	91.1

[1] Excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico for all years because these students are mainly residents of Puerto Rico.

[2] The White American category includes all foreign students for each year except 1971–72 (see footnote 3). The numbers of foreign students included are 463 for 1972–73; 788 for 1973–74; 1,062 for 1974–75; 1.006 for 1975–76; and 824 for 1976–77.

[3] Includes mainly Asian American and foreign students.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. John F. Schlegel, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland.

46

In 1976–77, more than one-fifth of the 2,089 minority pharmacy students were enrolled in schools in California. Of these 460 students, more than three-fourths were Asian Americans. The four predominantly black pharmacy colleges, Howard, Florida A&M, Texas Southern, and Xavier, enrolled slightly more than one-half of all black American pharmacy students. The pharmacy school at the University of Oklahoma had the largest number of American Indians, with 10 students.

Table 30

Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Pharmacy school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority enrollment	Black American	Hispanic American	American Indian	Asian American	Other American Minority	White and other[2]
All Schools	23,465[1]	2,089	938	353	37	725	36	21,376
Alabama								
Auburn University	328	6	6	0	0	0	0	322
Samford University	301	3	1	1	0	1	0	298
Arizona:								
University of Arizona	219	40	1	11	2	22	4	179
Arkansas:								
University of Arkansas[3]	125	4	3	0	0	1	0	121
California:								
University of California	290	128	19	16	0	88	5	162
University of Southern California	437	146	15	16	3	112	0	291
University of the Pacific[4]	602	186	5	24	2	153	2	416
Colorado:								
University of Colorado	182	19	3	5	0	11	0	163
Connecticut:								
University of Connecticut	302	5	1	4	0	0	0	297
District of Columbia:								
Howard University[4]	155	74	70	0	0	4	0	81
Florida								
Florida A&M University	252	152	150	1	0	0	1	100
University of Florida	335	38	7	20	1	8	2	297
Georgia								
Mercer University	318	23	12	6	1	4	0	295
University of Georgia	448	20	15	2	0	3	0	428
Idaho:								
Idaho State University	262	26	0	1	0	25	0	236
Illinois:								
University of Illinois	479	46	18	8	0	18	2	433
Indiana								
Butler University	278	4	2	0	0	2	0	274
Purdue University	468	24	20	1	0	3	0	444
Iowa								
Drake University	262	1	1	0	0	0	0	261
University of Iowa	277	2	0	0	0	2	0	275
Kansas:								
University of Kansas	243	1	1	0	0	0	0	242
Kentucky:								
University of Kentucky	246	3	1	0	0	2	0	243
Louisiana								
Northeast Louisiana University	553	18	16	1	0	1	0	535
Xavier University	196	108	101	4	0	2	1	88
Maryland:								
University of Maryland	266	27	21	1	0	5	0	239

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 30 (continued)

Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Pharmacy school	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority enrollment	Black American	Hispanic American	American Indian	Asian American	Other American Minority	White and other [3]
Massachusetts:								
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	728	28	14	2	0	11	1	700
Northeastern University [3]	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
Michigan								
Ferris State College	521	11	6	1	0	4	0	510
University of Michigan	238	42	34	0	1	7	0	196
Wayne State University	306	16	11	0	0	5	0	290
Minnesota:								
University of Minnesota	357	7	2	0	2	3	0	350
Mississippi:								
University of Mississippi	306	14	9	0	0	5	0	292
Missouri								
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	416	17	10	2	0	4	1	399
University of Missouri, Kansas City	235	6	6	0	0	0	0	229
Montana:								
University of Montana	130	4	1	0	3	0	0	126
Nebraska								
Creighton University	200	13	9	1	0	3	0	187
University of Nebraska [3]	209	5	2	0	0	3	0	204
New Jersey:								
Rutgers University	373	24	5	6	0	8	5	349
New Mexico:								
University of New Mexico	172	45	1	38	2	4	0	127
New York								
Albany College of Pharmacy	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	332
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy	523	85	19	20	0	46	0	438
St. John's University	676	41	17	8	0	16	0	635
SUNY, Buffalo	240	5	0	0	0	5	0	235
North Carolina:								
University of North Carolina	405	19	16	1	1	1	0	386
North Dakota:								
North Dakota State University	360	1	1	0	0	0	0	359
Ohio:								
Ohio Northern University	419	1	1	0	0	0	0	418
Ohio State University	384	24	9	2	1	9	3	360
University of Cincinnati	219	11	11	0	0	0	0	208
University of Toledo [3]	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Oklahoma								
Southwestern State College	444	12	7	2	2	1	0	432
University of Oklahoma	379	21	3	1	10	6	1	358
Oregon:								
Oregon State University	326	34	1	2	0	31	0	292
Pennsylvania								
Duquesne University	353	1	1	0	0	0	0	352
Philadelphia College of Phar. & Sci.	545	12	8	2	0	2	0	533
Temple University	368	25	20	2	0	3	0	343
University of Pittsburgh	290	1	0	0	0	1	0	289
Rhode Island:								
University of Rhode Island	345	2	1	0	1	0	0	343
South Carolina								
Medical University of South Carolina	182	5	5	0	0	0	0	177
University of South Carolina	333	20	18	0	2	0	0	313

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 30 (continued)

Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1976–77

Pharmacy school[1]	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority enrollment	Black American	Hispanic American	American Indian	Asian American	Other American Minority	White and other[2]
South Dakota:								
South Dakota State University	211	11	1	0	0	9	1	200
Tennessee:								
University of Tennessee	335	10	8	0	0	2	0	325
Texas								
Texas Southern University	274	181	160	21	0	0	0	93
University of Houston	471	59	11	38	1	4	5	412
University of Texas	530	81	3	72	0	6	0	449
Utah:								
University of Utah	211	16	0	2	0	13	1	195
Virginia:								
Virginia Commonwealth University	279	14	11	0	0	3	0	265
Washington								
University of Washington	258	37	4	5	1	27	0	221
Washington State University	190	8	0	0	0	8	0	182
West Virginia:								
West Virginia University	208	2	1	0	0	1	0	206
Wisconsin:								
University of Wisconsin	527	11	2	3	1	4	1	516
Wyoming:								
University of Wyoming	192	3	0	0	0	3	0	189
Puerto Rico:								
University of Puerto Rico	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	617

[1] Total enrollment excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico whose students are mainly residents of Puerto Rico.

[2] Includes foreign students.

[3] Arkansas offers an accelerated program; the two years reported are equivalent to three academic (nine month) years.

[4] Pacific and Howard offer accelerated programs; the three years reported are equivalent to four academic (nine month) years.

[5] These schools reported foreign students only.

[6] Nebraska is terminating the B.S. Pharmacy program, and now accepts students for the Pharm. D. program only.

Source: Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland.

According to a 1973–74 survey of pharmacists, 4,870, or 4 percent, of all active pharmacists in the United States were members of minority groups. One-half of the minority pharmacists were of Asian descent, and more than two-fifths (42 percent) were black. Over one-third (34.3 percent) of all active pharmacists in the District of Columbia were minorities, nearly nine of every ten were black. Of the minority pharmacists, 37.3 percent were located in California, and more than four-fifths of them were of Asian descent.

Table 31

Number of active pharmacists in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and State of practice: December 31, 1973

Geographic division and State of practice	Number of active Pharmacists	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total active minority	Black	Japanese/ Chinese	Other Asian American	American Indian/ Aleut/ Eskimo	Other Minority	White
United States	116,562	4,870	2,038	2,142	272	77	341	111,692
New England	7,815	89	33	19	11	3	23	7,726
Connecticut	2,096	28	14	6	1	1	6	2,068
Maine	409	3	--	--	--	--	3	406
Massachusetts	4,113	43	17	12	4	1	9	4,070
New Hampshire	382	3	--	--	--	1	2	379
Rhode Island	568	10	2	1	4	--	3	558
Vermont	247	2	--	--	2	--	--	245
Middle Atlantic	21,422	496	281	91	51	2	71	20,926
New Jersey	4,543	86	65	7	1	--	13	4,457
New York	10,741	271	126	66	37	2	40	10,470
Pennsylvania	6,138	139	90	18	13	--	18	5,999
South Atlantic	16,013	624	515	49	30	9	21	15,389
Delaware	258	14	5	1	8	--	--	244
District of Columbia	597	205	182	8	12	--	3	392
Florida	3,734	125	107	4	3	--	11	3,609
Georgia	2,693	67	55	8	3	--	1	2,626
Maryland	2,015	79	57	16	3	1	2	1,936
North Carolina	2,289	39	28	3	--	6	2	2,250
South Carolina	1,391	16	15	1	--	--	--	1,375
Virginia	2,307	74	62	8	1	1	2	2,233
West Virginia	729	5	4	--	--	1	--	724
East South Central	7,043	116	83	21	3	1	8	6,927
Alabama	1,795	31	26	--	1	--	4	1,764
Kentucky	1,749	13	8	1	--	1	3	1,736
Mississippi	1,141	41	22	17	1	--	1	1,100
Tennessee	2,358	31	27	3	1	--	--	2,327
West South Central	10,638	384	262	65	6	16	35	10,254
Arkansas	1,110	16	2	9	3	1	1	1,094
Louisiana	1,923	97	77	11	1	2	6	1,826
Oklahoma	1,501	23	12	2	1	5	3	1,478
Texas	6,104	248	171	43	1	8	25	5,856
East North Central	22,461	760	529	115	56	8	52	21,701
Illinois	6,465	326	227	58	22	5	14	6,139
Indiana	3,299	70	50	9	3	1	7	3,229
Michigan	4,744	172	122	18	14	1	17	4,572
Ohio	5,499	161	122	21	12	1	5	5,338
Wisconsin	2,454	31	8	9	5	--	9	2,423

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 31 (continued)

Number of active pharmacists in the United States, by racial/ethnic category and State of practice: December 31, 1973

Geographic division and State of practice	Number of active Pharmacists	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total active minority	Black	Japanese/ Chinese	Other Asian American	American Indian/ Aleut/ Eskimo	Other Minority	White
West North Central	9,439	130	73	22	21	5	9	9,309
Iowa	1,524	16	--	6	4	1	5	1,508
Kansas	1,304	13	8	2	1	2	--	1,291
Minnesota	2,114	17	3	8	4	--	2	2,097
Missouri	2,648	72	59	2	9	2	--	2,576
Nebraska	1,071	9	3	3	2	--	1	1,062
North Dakota	387	1	--	1	--	--	--	386
South Dakota	391	2	--	--	1	--	1	389
Mountain	5,678	143	25	82	6	11	19	5,535
Arizona	1,273	39	11	20	2	2	4	1,234
Colorado	1,640	47	11	30	1	4	1	1,593
Idaho	473	7	--	5	--	2	--	466
Montana	452	4	1	--	--	2	1	448
Nevada	311	5	--	2	2	--	1	306
New Mexico	683	18	2	5	1	1	9	665
Utah	608	18	--	17	--	--	1	590
Wyoming	238	5	--	3	--	--	2	233
Pacific	15,066	2,110	222	1,678	88	22	100	12,956
Alaska	153	3	--	2	1	--	--	150
California	11,025	1,818	213	1,425	76	17	87	9,207
Hawaii	246	135	--	125	7	1	2	111
Oregon	1,383	53	3	41	1	3	5	1,330
Washington	2,259	101	6	85	3	1	6	2,158
Puerto Rico	987	18	15	--	--	--	3	969

Source: Pharmacy Manpower Information Project, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, 1974–74.

The number and the proportion of first-year minority students in podiatric medical schools have more than doubled since 1971–72. Black Americans comprise the largest group, with 25 students, followed by the American Oriental group, with 10 students.

Table 32

First-year enrollments in schools of podiatry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Selected academic years 1971–72; 1973–74; 1976–77

Academic years	Total	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total specified minorities	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Oriental	White [1]
	Number of full-time students						
1971–72	399	15	11	1	1	2	384
1973–74	556	26	11	1	2	12	530
1976–77	559	45	25	4	6	10	514
	Percent						
1971–72	100.0	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	96.2
1973–74	100.0	4.7	2.0	0.2	0.3	2.1	95.3
1976–77	100.0	8.1	4.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	91.9

[1] Includes all foreign students and U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

Source: 1971–72 and 1973–74, Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration.

Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, Volume 8, No. 1, Spring 1977.

The number and the proportion of minority students enrolled in podiatric medical schools have increased significantly since 1971–72. In that year only 40 minority students were enrolled in the five schools, representing only 3.2 percent of the total enrollment. The 1976–77 class showed an enrollment of 135 minority students, increasing the proportion to over 6.0 percent of the total enrollment.

Table 33

Total enrollments in schools of podiatry in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Selected academic years 1971–72 through 1973–74 and 1976–77

Academic year	Total	Racial/ethnic category: Total specified minorities	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Oriental	White [1]
		Number of full-time students					
1971–72	1,267	40	27	1	5	7	1,227
1972–73	1,248	45	23	2	10	10	1,203
1973–74	1,639	62	31	2	9	20	1,577
1976–77	2,204	135	73	5	14	43	2,069
		Percent					
1971–72	100.0	3.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	96.8
1972–73	100.0	3.6	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	96.4
1973–74	100.0	3.8	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.2	96.2
1976–77	100.0	6.1	3.3	0.2	0.6	2.0	93.9

[1] Includes all foreign students and U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

Source: 1971–72 through 1973–74, Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration.

Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, Volume 8, No. 1, Spring 1977.

More than one-third of the 125 minority students in podiatric medical colleges were enrolled in the one California school. More than one-half of these 43 students were Oriental. Each of the podiatry schools located in Illinois, New York, and Ohio enrolled about one-fifth of the minority students.

Table 34

Total enrollment in schools of podiatry in the Unitted States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1975–76

Podiatry schools	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category: Total specified minorities	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Oriental	White
All schools	2,085	125	58	3	18	46	1,960
California:							
California Col. of Podiatric Medicine	338	43	11	2	7	23	295
Illinois:							
Illinois Col. of Podiatric Medicine	566	25	14	0	4	7	541
New York:							
New York Col. of Podiatric Medicine	299	24	11	0	4	9	275
Ohio:							
Ohio Col. of Podiatric Medicine	487	22	15	1	2	4	465
Pennsylvania:							
Pennsylvania Col. of Pod. Medicine	395	11	7	0	1	3	384

Source: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, unpublished data.

Between the academic years 1971–72 and 1973–74, there was a 32.0 percent increase in the number of minority students enrolled in schools of veterinary medicine. The overwhelming majority of these students in each year were black Americans. However, the number of Oriental and American Indian students doubled over the three year period.

Table 35

Number of full-time students in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1971–72 through 1973–74

Academic year	Racial/ethnic category						
	Total	Total minority enrollment	Black American	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	American oriental	White[1]
	Number of full-time students						
1971–72	5,200	133	96	6	23	8	5,067
1972–73	5,516	143	105	7	20	11	5,373
1973–74	5,844	175	115	12	28	20	5,669
	Percent						
1971–72	100.0	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	97.4
1972–73	100.0	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	97.4
1973–74	100.0	3.0	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	97.0

[1] Includes U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

Source: Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Nearly three-fifths of all minority veterinary students were enrolled at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. All but four of these 101 students were black Americans. The University of California enrolled 26 minority veterinary students. These students were mainly of Oriental and Spanish Origin.

Table 36

Total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by individual school and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1973–74

Veterinary schools	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total minority	Black American	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Oriental	White[1]
All U.S. veterinary schools	5,844	175	115	12	28	20	5,669
Alabama	603	101	97	0	4	0	502
Auburn University	439	0	0	0	0	0	439
Tuskegee Institute	164	101	97	0	4	0	63
California:							
University of California, Davis	359	26	2	3	10	11	333
Colorado:							
Colorado State University	355	5	1	0	2	2	350
Georgia:							
University of Georgia	310	2	1	0	1	0	308
Illinois:							
University of Illinois	322	1	0	0	0	1	321
Indiana:							
Purdue University	270	1	0	1	0	0	269
Iowa:							
Iowa State University	365	0	0	0	0	0	365
Kansas:							
Kansas State University	351	3	1	0	2	0	348
Louisiana:							
Louisiana State University	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
Michigan:							
Michigan State University	329	3	1	1	0	1	326
Minnesota:							
University of Minnesota	270	1	1	0	0	0	269
Missouri:							
University of Missouri	267	1	0	0	1	0	266
New York:							
SUNY, Cornell	274	2	2	0	0	0	272
Ohio:							
Ohio State University	508	3	1	2	0	0	505
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma State University	231	7	0	3	4	0	224
Pennsylvania:							
University of Pennsylvania	363	8	7	0	1	0	355
Texas:							
Texas A. and M. University	383	3	0	0	3	0	380
Washington:							
Washington State University	249	8	1	2	0	5	241

[1] Includes also all other minorities.

Source: Annual Operating Reports submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower by each school participating in the student loan and scholarship program.

In 1970, only about 1 percent of the employed veterinarians in the United States were black. Of the States, 27 had no veterinarians of black ancestry. The same proportion of veterinarians were persons of Spanish language. Veterinarians of Spanish ancestry were also located in a relatively few States—35 States and the District of Columbia had no veterinarians of Spanish language.

Table 37

Number of employed veterinarians in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

State	Total employed	Black	Persons of Spanish language
United States	19,435	252	246
Alabama	241	9	5
Alaska	13	0	0
Arizona	169	0	8
Arkansas	171	0	0
California	2,087	13	58
Colorado	354	0	14
Connecticut	201	0	0
Delaware	19	0	0
District of Columbia	21	14	0
Florida	676	6	11
Georgia	539	10	18
Hawaii	54	0	0
Idaho	137	0	0
Illinois	902	4	0
Indiana	529	5	6
Iowa	769	3	0
Kansas	393	6	0
Kentucky	359	11	0
Louisiana	344	6	0
Maine	55	0	0
Maryland	417	12	0
Massachusetts	397	5	0
Michigan	783	0	15
Minnesota	471	23	0
Mississippi	230	22	6
Missouri	421	0	0
Montana	114	0	0
Nebraska	353	8	0
Nevada	54	0	0
New Hampshire	64	0	0
New Jersey	442	10	0
New Mexico	95	0	0
New York	1,233	24	5
North Carolina	315	6	0
North Dakota	76	0	0
Ohio	1,007	6	17
Oklahoma	329	0	0
Oregon	234	0	0
Pennsylvania	673	11	0
Rhode Island	35	0	0
South Carolina	118	0	0
South Dakota	207	0	0
Tennessee	269	5	13
Texas	1,332	14	45
Utah	86	0	0
Vermont	70	0	0
Virginia	399	19	18
Washington	501	0	7
West Virginia	92	0	0
Wisconsin	532	0	0
Wyoming	53	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. PC(1)-D2-D52. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

According to a 1974–75 survey of nursing schools, there were 8,159 black students enrolled in 744 of the 1,181 programs which responded to the racial/ethnic question in the survey. There were 2,080 students of Spanish background in 389 nursing programs and 1,083 American Indian and/or Orientals in 346 programs. Of 231 programs, 16.4 percent did not respond to the question as to the number of minorities enrolled.

Table 38

Minority student admissions to nursing programs in the United States, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1974–75

Type of program and racial/ethnic category	Total number of programs	Programs responding to questionnaire		Total Admissions in responding programs [1]	Number and percent of minorities in responding programs [1]	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Black	1,412	1,181	63	66,560	8,159	12.3
Diploma	461	408	44	12,510	1,014	8.1
Associate degree	621	495	68	29,210	3,495	12.0
Baccalaureate	330	278	75	24,840	3,650	14.7
Spanish Background	1,412	1,181	33	38,343	2,080	5.4
Diploma	461	408	19	6,069	204	3.4
Associate degree	621	495	37	17,667	1,069	6.1
Baccalaureate	330	278	41	14,607	807	5.5
American Indian/Oriental	1,412	1,181	31	36,338	1,083	3.0
Diploma	461	408	15	4,602	97	2.1
Associate degree	621	495	36	16,441	532	3.2
Baccalaureate	330	278	42	15,295	454	3.0

[1] Programs reporting one or more minority students in 1974–75.

Source: Facts About Nursing 76–77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Approximately 74 percent of the 1,181 nursing programs responding to the racial/ethnic question in the 1974–75 nursing survey reported having at least one black student enrolled, and blacks constituted 8.3 percent of the total enrollment in these programs. Forty-two percent of the responding programs had a least one student of Spanish origin, and these students were 3.5 percent of the total enrollment of the responding schools. There was at least one American Indian and/or Oriental student enrolled in 41 percent of the responding programs, constituting 1.8 percent of the total enrollment in these programs.

Table 39

Minority student enrollments in schools of nursing in the United States, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1974–75

Type of program and racial/ethnic category	Total number of programs	Programs responding to questionnaire		Total enrollments in responding schools [1]	Minority enrollment in responding programs [1]	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Black	1,412	1,181	74	168,774	14,046	8.3
Diploma	461	408	60	37,425	1,943	5.2
Associate degree	621	495	75	54,448	4,964	9.1
Baccalaureate	330	278	85	76,901	7,139	9.3
Spanish background	1,412	1,181	42	109,387	3,837	3.5
Diploma	461	408	29	19,717	402	2.0
Associate degree	621	495	43	33,929	1,688	5.0
Baccalaureate	330	278	57	55,741	1,747	3.1
American Indian/Oriental	1,412	1,181	41	10,581	1,971	1.8
Diploma	461	408	25	17,012	202	1.2
Associate degree	621	495	41	32,757	747	2.3
Baccalaureate	330	278	60	58,812	1,022	1.7

[1] Programs reporting one or more minority students in 1974–75.

Source: Facts About Nursing 76–77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Of 1,181 nursing programs, 614, or 52 percent, reported having at least one black among its graduates in 1974–75. The total number of blacks graduating from these programs totalled 3,527, representing 9.2 percent of all graduates in the responding schools. Only 24 percent of these schools had graduates of Spanish background, and 20 percent had either American Indian and/or Oriental graduates. The proportion of Spanish and American Indian and/or Oriental graduates was 5.5 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively.

Table 40

Graduates of nursing programs in the United States, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1974–75

Type of program and racial/ethnic category	Total number of programs	Programs responding to questionnaire		Total number of graduates from responding programs[1]	Number and percent of minorities graduating from responding programs[1]	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Black	1,412	1,181	52	38,393	3,527	9.2
Diploma	461	408	38	8,597	648	7.5
Associate degree	621	495	58	17,499	1,826	10.4
Baccalaureate	330	278	55	12,297	1,053	8.6
Spanish background	1,412	1,181	24	21,009	1,147	5.5
Diploma	461	408	14	3,480	211	6.1
Associate degree	621	495	28	10,064	576	5.7
Baccalaureate	330	278	28	7,465	360	4.8
American Indian/Oriental	1,412	1,181	20	17,937	596	3.3
Diploma	461	408	11	2,680	69	2.6
Associate degree	621	495	23	7,411	267	3.6
Baccalaureate	330	278	28	7,846	260	3.3

[1] Programs reporting one or more minority students in 1974–75.

Source: Facts About Nursing 76–77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Of the 829,691 employed registered nurses in the United States according to the 1970 Census 62,335, or 7.5 percent, were black. The proportion of persons of Spanish language was 2.1 percent.

Table 41

Number of employed registered nurses in the United States, by State and racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

State	Total employed	Black	Persons of Spanish language
United States	829,691	62,335	17,368
Alabama	10,588	1,650	33
Alaska	940	31	21
Arizona	7,419	155	555
Arkansas	5,683	361	24
California	86,934	6,014	6,593
Colorado	10,643	252	573
Connecticut	17,222	612	93
Delaware	2,690	191	14
District of Columbia	3,246	2,000	50
Florida	25,501	1,584	873
Georgia	14,673	2,157	136
Hawaii	2,915	17	35
Idaho	2,481	15	26
Illinois	43,799	3,471	676
Indiana	18,387	783	98
Iowa	12,009	76	56
Kansas	9,205	324	131
Kentucky	8,843	351	48
Louisiana	10,947	1,342	201
Maine	5,082	11	7
Maryland	16,840	2,042	220
Massachusetts	37,000	852	113
Michigan	32,116	2,535	247
Minnesota	19,349	103	87
Mississippi	6,660	813	22
Missouri	17,439	2,010	129
Montana	2,877	4	20
Nebraska	6,454	91	57
Nevada	1,748	17	43
New Hampshire	4,500	16	28
New Jersey	30,997	2,841	94
New Mexico	3,320	36	577
New York	85,024	13,819	1,042
North Carolina	17,565	1,886	88
North Dakota	2,624	14	0
Ohio	40,987	2,400	258
Oklahoma	8,458	296	131
Oregon	8,317	56	111
Pennsylvania	55,973	2,617	26
Rhode Island	4,485	34	34
South Carolina	8,314	941	45
South Dakota	2,525	0	0
Tennessee	13,647	1,638	90
Texas	39,183	3,620	3,083
Utah	3,608	16	71
Vermont	2,711	5	23
Virginia	17,948	1,741	217
Washington	15,057	263	122
West Virginia	5,814	83	25
Wisconsin	17,567	149	99
Wyoming	1,877	0	23

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. PC(1)–D2–D52. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

More than one-half (55 percent) of the minority students in training for allied health occupations in junior and senior colleges were enrolled in medical technology programs.

Table 42

Total enrollment in selected health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1975–1976

Occupation	Racial/ethnic category						
	Total enrollment	Total minority	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White
Total	128,150	19,569	12,441	1,809	862	4,457	108,581
Administrative, planning, office:							
Health care administrator, assistant [1]	1,827	236	149	9	25	53	1,591
Medical/dental secretary	2,471	411	272	7	7	125	2,060
Medical office assistant	4,401	563	364	54	12	133	3,838
Unit clerk [2]	311	111	54 [3]	1	--	56	200
Biomedical engineering:							
Biomedical engineer	607	54	16	26	5	7	553
Biomedical engineering technician	458	44	32	6	--	6	414
Clinical laboratory services:							
Medical laboratory assistant	376	78	64	2	--	12	298
Medical laboratory technician	6,041	895	626	58	18	193	5,146
Medical technologist	16,100	2,544	1,391	376	115	662	13,556
Cytotechnologist	165	28	9	11	--	8	137
Histologic technician	69	6	4	2	--	--	63
Microbiology technician	46	6	5	1	--	--	40
Dental services:							
Dental assistant	5,177	584	251	59	30	244	4,593
Dental hygienist	6,909	370	151	118	10	91	6,539
Dental technician	1,471	275	119	73	--	83	1,196
Dietetic and nutritional services:							
Dietetic assistant, technician	1,716	603	476	33	4	90	1,113
Dietitian/nutritionist	4,720	622	496	114	12	--	4,098
Emergency services:							
Ambulance attendant	587	100	84	2	1	13	487
Emergency medical technician	4,429	482	261	10	80	131	3,947
Environmental services:							
Environmental engineer	238	5	1	1	--	3	233
Environmental engineering assistant, environmental health technician	1,033	115	71	--	2	42	918
Environmentalist	1,483	119	56	38	9	16	1,364
Industrial hygienist	113	13	7	3	--	3	100
Health education:							
Health, school health, public health educator	3,520	735	482	54	58	141	2,785
Health-related teacher preparation:							
Teachers of physically, mentally, emotionally handicapped [4]	3,870	501	342	30	2	127	3,369
Teacher of special ed.—other	1,738	277	215	14	16	32	1,461
Information and Communication:							
Medical librarian	66	8	2	6	--	--	58
Medical instrumentation and machine operation:							
Cardiopulmonary technician	119	20	10	4	--	6	99
Dialyses technician	54	10	9	--	1	--	44
Electroencephalagraphic technician	90	8	6	--	--	2	82
Electroencephalo/Electrocardio technician	24	2	--	1	1	--	22

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 42 (continued)

Total enrollment in selected health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1975–1976

Occupation	Total enrollment	Total minority	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White
		Racial/ethnic category					
Medical records:							
Medical record administrator	1,147	217	169	26	11	11	930
Medical record technician, transcriptionist	1,938	572	324	48	30	170	1,366
Mental health:							
Human services technologist/technician	2,652	1,003	922	6	9	66	1,649
Mental health association/technician assistant	2,967	859	691	9	63	96	2,108
Mental health technologist	260	154	90	1	--	63	106
Mental retardation aide	221	55	21	1	2	31	166
Psychiatric technician	505	79	19	5	4	51	426
Nuclear medicine:							
Nuclear medicine technologist/technician	422	28	15	8	--	5	394
Nursing-related services:							
Nurse anesthetist	272	20	14	5	--	1	252
Nurse-Midwife	59	14	14	--	--	--	45
Nurse practitioner	128	17	5	3	1	8	111
Nurse aide, orderly	2,574	681	393	16	25	247	1,893
Operating room technician	1,254	215	143	3	3	66	1,039
Geriatric care worker	254	109	91	--	--	18	145
Vision care:							
Ophthalmic dispenser	755	71	24	14	--	33	684
Ophthalmic assistant technician [4]	118	35	28	--	--	7	83
Ophthalimic optician	194	13	6	--	--	7	181
Optometric assistant/technician	275	53	27	2	--	24	222
Pharmacy services:							
Pharmacy technician	46	26	12	12	--	2	20
Physician extenders:							
Physician assistants	1,739	166	91	21	35	19	1,573
Podiatric services:							
Podiatric assistant	18	7	5	2	--	--	11
Radiological services:							
Radiation therapy technologist/technician	88	18	15	1	--	2	70
Radiologic technician/technologist	6,850	963	521	96	28	318	5,887
Rehabilitation—							
Occupational:							
Occupational therapist	3,125	243	100	65	4	74	2,882
Occupational therapist assistant	1,001	212	119	21	1	71	789
Rehabilitation services—physical:							
Corrective therapist	52	2	2	--	--	--	50
Exercise physiologist	78	6	6	--	--	--	72
Orthotist prosthetist	82	23	21	2	--	--	59
Orthotic/prosthetist assistant, technician	111	19	10	2	--	7	92
Physical therapist	4,474	378	207	40	3	128	4,096
Physical therapist assistant	1,093	189	103	4	2	80	904
Rehabilitation n.e.c.:							
Art, dance, music therapist	822	73	62	6	--	5	749
Recreational therapist	713	139	52	44	--	43	574
Rcreational therapy technician	275	40	38	--	--	2	235
Rehabilitation therapist assistant	101	3	2	--	1	--	98

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 42 (continued)

Total enrollment in selected health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1975–1976

Occupation	Total enrollment	Total minority	Black	Asian	American Indian	Hispanic	White
		Racial/ethnic category					
Respiratory therapy services:							
Respiratory therapist	3,662	610	470	41	5	94	3,052
Respiratory therapist technician	620	143	122	7	3	11	477
Social services and counseling: Alcohol/drug abuse specialist	667	195	64	2	116	13	472
Community health workers	797	225	143	3	17	62	572
Medical/psychiatric social worker	1,106	205	101	46	6	52	901
Rehabilitation counselor	2,265	346	221	20	52	53	1,919
Rehabilitation counselor aide	389	70	32	7	--	31	319
Child care worker	341	22	17	1	3	1	319
Speech and hearing services:							
Speech pathologist, audiologist[5]	9,612	1,077	788	74	22	193	8,535
Veterinary services:							
Laboratory animal specialist, worker	441	9	9	--	--	--	432
Health professional n.e.c.:							
Veterinary hospital assistant/technician	360	2	1	--	--	1	358
Public health practitioner	152	25	16	3	--	6	127
All other[6]	846	113	70	29	8	6	733

---

[1] Includes Health Care Administrator, Health Care Assistant Administrator, Long-term Care Administrator and Rehabilitation Administrator.

[2] Includes Unit Manager.

[3] Includes teacher of the deaf and teacher of the learning disabled.

[4] Includes opthalmic laboratory technicians.

[5] Includes audiologist, speech pathology, speech pathologist (pre-master's) speech pathologists/audiologist, speech pathologist/audiologist (pre-master's) and speech hearing therapy aide.

[6] Includes Medical Insurance Clerk, Dietary Aide, Emergency and/or Disaster Specialist, Health Care Facilities Housekeeper, Sanitarian Aide. Homemaker/Home Health Aide, Health Physics Technician, Health Planner, Specialist in Blood Bank Technology, Chemistry Technologist, Allied Health Educator, Health Writer, Medical Communications Specialist, Medical Computer Specialist, Medical Illustrator, Circulation Technologist, Orthopist, Ultrasound Technical Specialist, Manual Arts Therapist, Clinical Pastorial Counselor, Genetic Counselor, Medical Social Worker, Biostatistician, Population and Family Planning Specialist, Toxicologist, and Vocational Evaluations.

Source: Collegiate Programs in Allied Health Occupations 1975–1976, Report 1: Volume 1, National Overview. Prepared by: Philip W. Anderson, Pamala J. Griffith, Lindy Lain, and Richard S. Nunn by American Society of Allied Health Professions, Washington, D. C., July 1978.

Of over 71,000 students in health occupations training programs administered by hospitals in 1973–74, 6,526 (9.2 percent) were members of racial/ethnic minorities. The largest minority group was that of blacks. The highest proportion of minority students were in programs training dietary aides, 63.3 percent.

Table 42a

Total enrollments in selected health occupations training programs administered by hospitals, by racial/ethnic category: Academic year 1973–74

Occupation	Total	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Spanish [1]	Oriental Asian	Other minorities	White
Total [2]	71,176	6,526	4,669	179	1,001	390	287	64,650
Unit clerk	1,017	306	251	3	48	3	1	711
Cytotechnologist	159	38	9	0	4	23	2	121
Histologic technician	147	29	14	0	8	6	1	118
Medical laboratory assistant	592	75	40	10	12	5	8	517
Medical laboratory technician	175	14	8	0	4	0	2	161
Medical technologist	1,638	182	39	2	17	79	45	1,456
Dietary aide	286	181	155	0	24	1	1	105
Dietitian	148	16	5	0	3	5	3	132
Dietitian/nutritionist	169	20	7	0	1	9	3	149
Ambulance attendant	245	25	25	0	0	0	0	220
Emergency medical technician	633	61	30	0	30	1	0	572
Respiratory therapist	328	45	29	0	11	4	1	283
Respiratory therapy technician	314	70	51	0	14	2	3	244
Mental health associate/technician	221	83	71	3	8	0	1	138
Mental retardation aide	438	52	49	0	1	1	1	386
Psychiatric aide	1,394	493	467	2	20	2	2	901
Nuclear medicine technologist/technician	291	41	12	2	7	12	8	250
Registered nurse	44,428	1,770	1,242	76	260	121	71	42,658
Practical nurse	3,792	518	330	4	118	13	53	3,274
Nurse aide	2,193	779	681	27	44	10	17	1,414
Nurse aide/orderly	1,040	351	301	4	39	1	6	689
Nurse anesthetist	1,121	106	52	0	30	13	11	1,015
Operating room technician	516	69	51	4	11	1	2	447
Orderly	143	51	48	0	2	1	0	92
Coronary care/intensive care	396	60	10	0	23	13	14	336
Psychiatric (nurse related)	96	45	45	0	0	0	0	51
Radiation therapy technologist/technician	130	10	7	0	3	0	0	120
Radiation technologist/technician	7,436	655	394	19	179	41	22	6,781
Alcohol/drug abuse specialist	164	14	7	0	7	0	0	150
Clinical pastoral counselor	116	8	3	0	1	2	2	108

---

[1] Includes persons with Spanish surnames or Spanish speaking (Puerto Rican, Latin American, Cuban, Mexican American, Chicano).

[2] Includes both full- and part-time students; total also includes occupations with less than 100 students, not shown separaely.

Source: Unpublished data from 1973 survey of hospital-administered programs made by the American Hospital Association for the Bureau of Health Manpower.

Note: The data in this table are based on programs which reported racial/ethnic category of students and may differ from those in Table 91 which relate to all programs in the survey.

The 220 minority students in the first year of dental hygiene programs in 1976–77 represent a 0.6 percent decrease over the 1975–76 figure of 238 first-year students. The largest decrease was among black students, followed by Mexican Americans and Orientals.

Table 43

First-year enrollments of dental hygiene students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years: 1972–73 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total first-year enrollment[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other	White
		Number of students							
1972–73	4,653	190	96	4	13	8	55	14	4,463
1973–74	4,882	22	86	2	41	9	60	2	4,660
1974–75	4,967	227	96	6	42	12	60	11	4,740
1975–76	5,106	238	103	4	40	9	70	12	4,868
1976–77	5,393	220	88	7	33	17	64	11	5,173
		Percent							
1972–73	100.0	4.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	95.9
1973–74	100.0	4.6	1.8	[2]	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	95.5
1974–75	100.0	4.6	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	95.4
1975–76	100.0	4.7	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	95.3
1976–77	100.0	4.1	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	95.9

[1] Excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1. Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago. The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

In 1976–77, minority students were 3.9 percent of the total enrollment in dental hygiene programs. This figure represents the lowest proportion of minority students in these programs since 1972–73, when the proportion was 3.8 percent.

Table 44

Total enrollments of dental hygiene students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total enrollment[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other	White
		Number of students							
1972–73	8,578	325	157	11	24	18	91	24	8,253
1973–74	9,111	386	156	4	54	13	109	50	8,725
1974–75	9,509	409	167	13	78	22	107	22	9,100
1975–76	9,636	432	164	11	72	34	130	21	9,204
1976–77	10,269	404	155	11	68	24	128	18	9,865
		Percent							
1972–73	100.0	3.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	96.2
1973–74	100.0	4.2	1.7	[2]	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.6	95.8
1974–75	100.0	4.3	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	95.7
1975–76	100.0	4.5	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.2	95.5
1976–77	100.0	3.9	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	96.1

[1] Excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1. Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago. The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The proportion of minority students among first-year enrollments in dental assisting programs in the United States increased from 10 percent to 12 percent between the 1972–73 and 1976–77 school years.

Table 45

First-year enrollments of dental assistant students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total first-year enrollments[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
					Number of students				
1972–73	5,700	569	276	60	147	13	64	9	5,131
1973–74	6,433	685	334	59	173	4	71	44	5,748
1974–75	6,668	770	383	58	187	10	92	40	5,898
1975–76	7,409	742	375	59	202	11	54	41	6,667
1976–77	7,602	928	431	58	274	16	77	72	6,674
					Percent				
1972–73	100.0	10.0	4.8	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	90.0
1973–74	100.0	10.7	5.2	0.9	2.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	89.3
1974–75	100.0	11.5	5.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	88.5
1975–76	100.0	10.0	5.1	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	90.0
1976–77	100.0	12.2	5.7	0.8	3.6	0.2	1.0	0.9	87.8

[1] Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1. Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago. The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The number of minority students among total enrollments in dental assisting programs increased from 730 in the 1972–73 school year to 1,099 for 1976–77.

Table 46

Total enrollments of dental assistant students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years: 1972–73 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total enrollments [1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
	Number of students								
1972–73	6,887	730	324	63	221	19	92	11	6,157
1973–74	7,598	847	386	60	250	6	95	50	6,751
1974–75	7,768	919	419	59	257	11	124	49	6,849
1975–76	8,610	924	415	62	288	14	93	52	7,686
1976–77	8,792	1,099	489	58	352	19	97	84	7,693
	Percent								
1972–73	100.0	10.6	4.7	0.9	3.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	89.4
1973–74	100.0	11.2	5.1	0.8	3.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	88.8
1974–75	100.0	11.8	5.4	0.8	3.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	88.2
1975–76	100.0	10.7	4.8	0.7	3.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	89.3
1976–77	100.0	12.5	5.6	0.7	4.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	87.5

[1] Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1. Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago. The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The proportion of minorities in the first year of dental laboratory technology training has decreased from 23 percent in 1972–73 to 17 percent in 1976–77. The most significant decreases have occurred among first year black and Puerto Rican students. Enrollment of American Indians shows a proportionate increase, although their representation is still relatively small.

Table 47

First-year enrollments of dental laboratory technology students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total first-year enrollments[1]	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
	Number of students								
1972–73	944	213	105	2	34	23	40	9	731
1973–74	1,104	207	98	0	40	13	50	6	897
1974–75	1,129	225	122	2	23	13	56	9	904
1975–76	1,105	193	99	3	29	6	52	4	912
1976–77	1,093	185	70	12	35	1	50	17	908
	Percent								
1972–73	100.0	22.6	11.1	0.2	3.6	2.4	4.2	1.0	77.4
1973–74	100.0	18.8	8.9	--	3.6	1.2	4.5	0.5	81.2
1974–75	100.0	19.9	10.8	0.2	2.0	1.2	5.0	0.8	80.1
1975–76	100.0	17.5	9.0	0.3	2.6	0.5	4.7	0.4	82.5
1976–77	100.0	16.9	6.4	1.1	3.2	0.1	4.6	1.5	83.1

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976–77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1. Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago. The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The total enrollment of minority students in dental laboratory technology programs has remained relatively constant for the past several years, except for the 1975-76 school year, when there was a slight decrease.

Table 48

Total enrollments of dental laboratory technology students in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: Academic years 1972-73 through 1976-77

Academic year	Total enrollments [1]	Racial/ethnic category: Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Oriental	Other minority	White
					Number of students				
1972-73	1,541	335	161	3	64	28	69	10	1,206
1973-74	1,846	336	146	5	60	24	94	7	1,510
1974-75	1,935	347	175	2	46	16	92	16	1,588
1975-76	1,926	314	150	4	41	8	96	15	1,612
1976-77	1,951	335	140	25	61	2	82	25	1,616
					Percent				
1972-73	100.0	21.7	10.4	0.2	4.2	1.8	4.5	0.6	78.3
1973-74	100.0	18.2	7.9	0.9	3.2	1.3	5.1	0.4	81.8
1974-75	100.0	17.9	9.0	0.1	2.4	0.8	4.8	0.8	82.1
1975-76	100.0	16.3	7.8	0.2	2.1	0.4	5.0	0.8	83.7
1976-77	100.0	17.2	7.2	1.3	3.1	0.1	4.2	1.3	82.8

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976-77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1. Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago. The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Minorities & Women in the Health Fields

Part II
Male/Female Tables

The proportion of women receiving the bachelor's degree has remained relatively constant since the 1968–69 academic year, while the proportion receiving degrees at the master's and doctor's level has increased sharply.

Table 49

Earned degrees conferred in institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968–69	734,002	412,864	321,138	194,414	121,881	72,533	26,189	22,753	3,436
1969–70	798,070	453,605	344,465	209,387	126,146	83,241	29,872	25,892	3,980
1970–71	846,110	478,423	367,687	231,486	138,590	92,896	32,113	27,534	4,579
1971–72	894,110	503,631	390,479	252,774	150,085	102,689	33,369	28,095	5,274
1972–73	930,272	521,534	408,738	264,525	155,000	109,525	34,790	28,575	6,215
1973–74	954,376	530,907	423,469	278,259	158,344	119,915	33,826	27,374	6,452
1974–75	931,663	508,424	423,239	293,651	162,115	131,536	34,086	26,819	7,267
	Percent								
1968–69	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	86.9	13.1
1969–70	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	86.7	13.3
1970–71	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	85.7	14.3
1971–72	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0	84.2	15.8
1972–73	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	82.1	17.9
1973–74	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0	80.9	19.1
1974–75	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	78.7	21.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred 1968–69 through 1973–74 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office. Also, unpublished data from Office of Education.

The proportion of women earning first professional degrees from health professions schools has increased significantly for all of the health professions.

Table 49a

Proportion of first professional degrees earned by women from major health professions schools: Selected academic years 1949–50 to 1975–76

Profession	Academic year						
	1949–50	1954–55	1959–60	1964–65	1969–70	1974–75	1975–76
Medicine	10.4	4.8	5.9	7.0	8.5	13.2	16.2
Osteopathy	5.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.8	5.3	N.A.
Dentistry	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.1	4.5
Optometry	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.1	5.5	5.1	16.9
Pharmacy	7.7	9.7	13.5	16.6	23.1	28.1	29.5
Veterinary Medicine	1.5	1.2	2.2	4.1	7.5	15.9	18.1

Source: Scientific Engineering Technical, Manpower Comments. Published by the Scientific Manpower Commission. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D. C. 20036. Vol. 15, No. 6, July/August 1978. Page 20.

The proportion of women first-year students in health professions schools varied from 39.5 percent for pharmacy, and 24.7 percent for medicine, to 13.5 percent for dentistry.

Table 50

First-year enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by sex

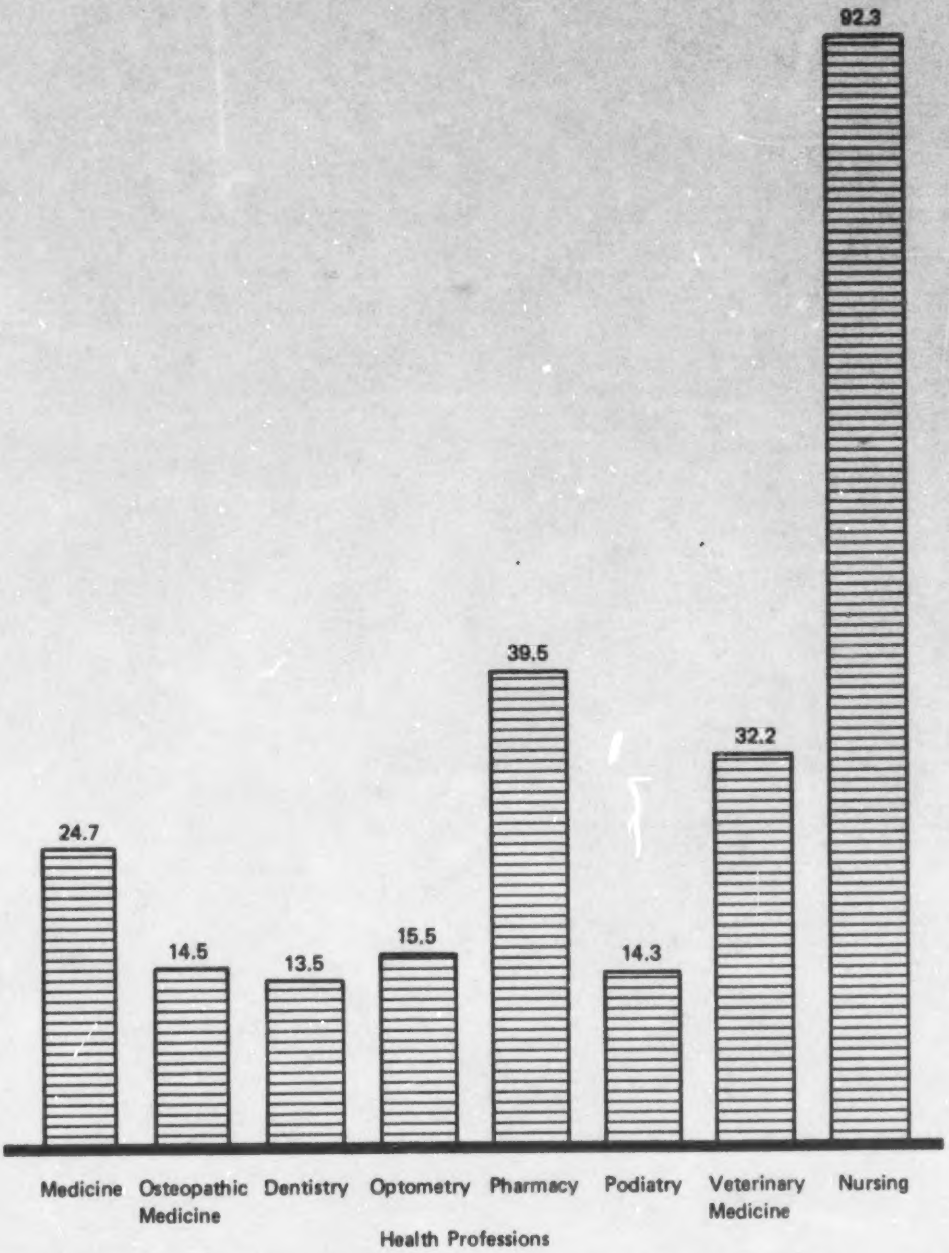
Profession and academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
Medicine 1976–77	15,613	11,755	3,858
Osteopathic medicine 1976–77	1,068	913	155
Dentistry 1976–77	5,935	5,133	802
Optometry 1976–77	1,111	939	172
Pharmacy 1976–77[1]	8,208	4,969	3,239
Podiatry 1976–77	559	479	80
Veterinary medicine 1976–77	1,856	1,258	598
Nursing 1974–75[2]	80,729	6,196	74,533
Diploma	17,463	1,121	16,342
Associate degree	36,789	3,159	33,630
Baccalaureate	26,477	1,916	24,561
	Percent		
Medicine	100.0	75.3	24.7
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	85.5	[illegible]
Dentistry	100.0	86.5	13.5
Optometry	100.0	84.5	15.5
Pharmacy	100.0	60.5	39.5
Podiatry	100.0	85.7	14.3
Veterinary medicine	100.0	67.8	32.2
Nursing	100.0	7.7	92.3
Diploma	100.0	6.4	93.6
Associate degree	100.0	8.6	91.4
Baccalaureate	100.0	7.2	92.8

[1] Third-to-last-year enrollment.

[2] Data are for those Nursing programs reporting one or more males enrolled in 1974–75.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment. Journal of Medical Education 52: 164–166, February 1977.
American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1977.
American Dental Association. Annual Report on Dental Education 1976–77.
Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions.
The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, 1978.
Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy. Fall 1976. The Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Bethesda, Maryland.
Journal of Podiatric Medical Education. Vol. 8, Number 1, Spring 1977.
Journal American Veterinary Association. Vol. 170, Number 5, March 1977.
Facts about Nursing 76–77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Figure 4. Proportion of women students in first-year class in selected health professions schools (By Percent)



NOTE: Data for all professions are for 1976-77, except that for nursing which are for 1974-75.
SOURCE: Table 50

The proportion of women enrolled in health professions schools varied from 36.8 percent for pharmacy to 7.1 percent for podiatry.

Table 51

Total enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by sex

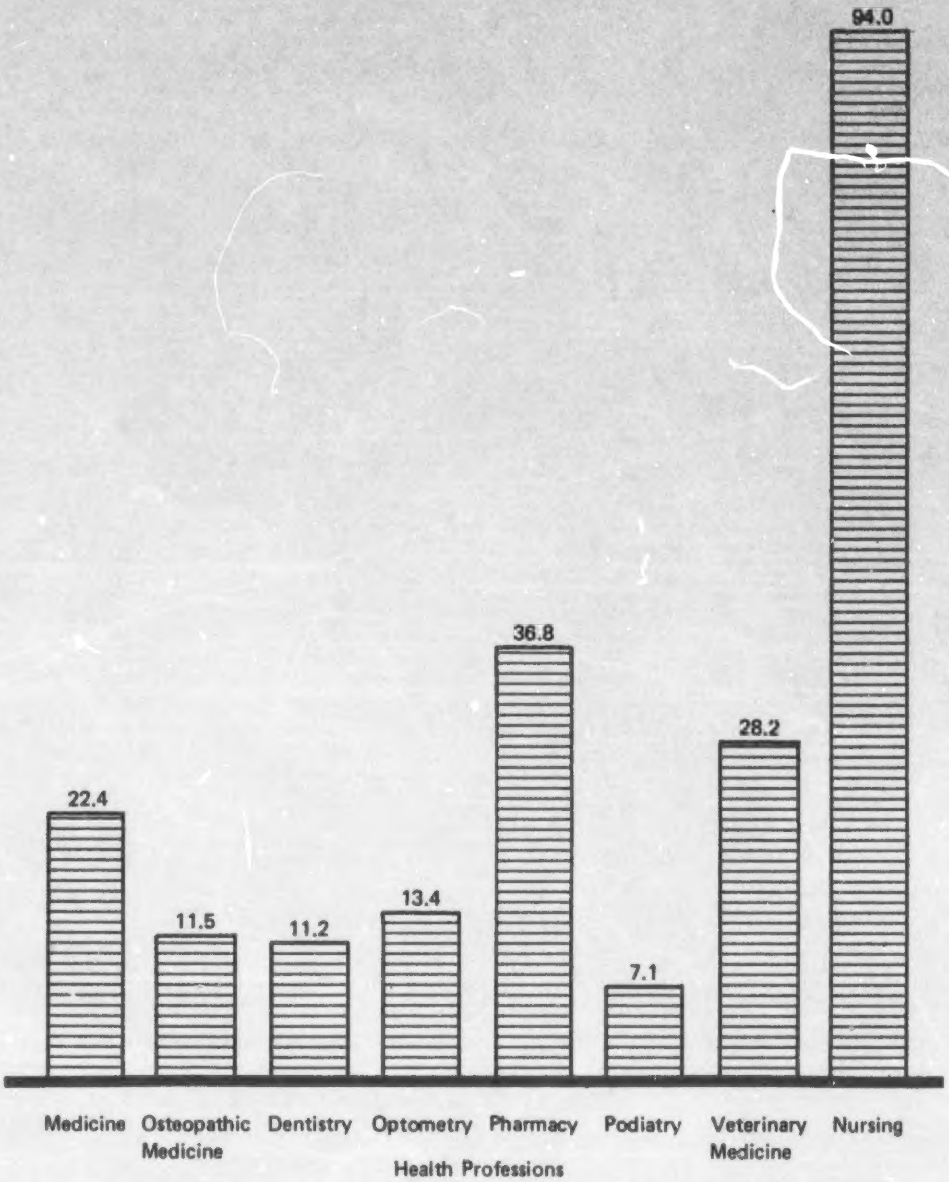
Profession and academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
Medicine 1976–77	57,765	44,811	12,954
Osteopathic medicine 1976–77	3,818	3,379	439
Dentistry 1976–77	21,013	18,664	2,349
Optometry 1976–77	4,033	3,491	542
Pharmacy 1976–77 [1]	24,082	15,226	8,856
Podiatry 1976–77	2,204	2,047	157
Veterinary medicine 1976–77	6,571	4,715	1,856
Nursing 1974–75 [2]	196,389	11,740	184,649
Diploma	48,405	2,362	46,043
Associate degree	65,293	4,828	60,465
Baccalaureate	82,691	4,550	78,141
	Percent		
Medicine	100.0	77.6	22.4
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	88.5	11.5
Dentistry	100.0	88.8	11.2
Optometry	100.0	86.6	13.4
Pharmacy	100.0	63.2	36.8
Podiatry	100.0	92.9	7.1
Veterinary medicine	100.0	71.8	28.2
Nursing	100.0	6.0	94.0
Diploma	100.0	4.9	95.1
Associate degree	100.0	7.4	92.6
Baccalaureate	100.0	5.5	94.5

[1] Final three years.

[2] Data are for those Nursing programs reporting one or more males enrolled in 1974–75.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment. Journal of Medical Education 52: 164–166, February 1977.
American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1977.
American Dental Association. Annual Report on Dental Education 1976–77.
Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions.
The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, 1978.
Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. The Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Bethesda, Maryland.
Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, Vol. 8, Number 1, Spring 1977.
Journal American Veterinary Association. Vol. 170, Number 5, March 1977.
Facts about Nursing 76–77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Figure 5. Proportion of women among total enrollments in selected health professions schools (By Percent)



NOTE: Data for all professions are for the school year 1976-77, except that for nursing which are for 1974-75.
SOURCE: Table 51

75

Both the number and proportion of female applicants to medical schools increased sharply between 1929–30 and 1976–77, reaching nearly one-fourth of all applicants in the latter year.

Table 52

Applicants to schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of applicants		
1929–30	13,655	13,174	481
1939–40	11,800	11,168	632
1949–50	24,434	23,044	1,390
1959–60	14,952	13,926	1,026
1964–65	19,168	17,437	1,731
1968–69	21,118	19,021	2,097
1969–70	24,465	22,176	2,289
1970–71	24,987	22,253	2,734
1971–72	29,172	25,435	3,737
1972–73	36,135	30,655	5,480
1973–74	40,506	33,304	7,202
1974–75	42,624	33,912	8,712
1975–76	42,303	32,728	9,575
1976–77	42,155	31,911	10,244
	Percent		
1929–30	100.0	96.5	3.5
1939–40	100.0	94.6	5.4
1949–50	100.0	94.3	5.7
1959–60	100.0	93.1	6.9
1964–65	100.0	91.0	9.0
1968–69	100.0	90.1	9.9
1969–70	100.0	90.6	9.4
1970–71	100.0	89.0	10.9
1971–72	100.0	87.2	12.8
1972–73	100.0	84.8	15.2
1973–74	100.0	82.2	17.8
1974–75	100.0	79.6	20.4
1975–76	100.0	77.4	22.6
1976–77	100.0	75.7	24.3

Source: The Profile of Medical Practice, 1972 edition. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1972.
Medical Education in the United States 1976–77. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 26, 1977.

The number of male applicants to medical schools was 242 percent higher in 1976–77 than in 1929–30, while the increase in female applicants in the same period was over 2,000 percent. Because the number of first-year places has not increased as rapidly as the number of applicants, the percent of applicants accepted has decreased in the same period for both males and females. In recent years, slightly higher proportions of female than of male applicants have been accepted.

Table 53

Applicants and acceptances to schools of medicine in the United States by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77

Academic year	Total applicants		Accepted applicants		Percent accepted		Ratio female/male percent accepted
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1929–30	13,174	481	6,720	315	51.0	65.5	1.28
1935–36	12,051	689	6,521	379	54.1	55.0	1.02
1940–41	11,269	585	6,025	303	53.5	51.8	0.97
1950–51	21,049	1,231	6,869	385	32.6	31.3	0.96
1960–61	13,353	1,044	7,960	600	59.6	57.5	0.96
1968–69	19,021	2,097	9,116	976	47.9	46.5	0.97
1969–70	22,176	2,289	9,536	1,011	43.0	44.2	1.03
1970–71	22,253	2,734	10,203	1,297	45.9	47.4	1.03
1971–72	25,435	3,737	10,650	1,685	41.9	45.1	1.08
1972–73	30,655	5,480	11,398	2,359	37.2	43.0	1.16
1973–74	33,304	7,202	11,488	2,847	34.5	39.5	1.14
1974–75	33,912	8,712	11,674	3,392	34.4	38.9	1.13
1975–76	32,728	9,575	11,709	3,656	35.8	38.2	1.07
1976–77	31,911	10,244	11,898	3,876	37.3	37.8	1.01

Source: Medical Education in the United States, 1976–77, Journal of the American Medical Association, December 26, 1977. Also prior editions.

The number and the proportion of women entering medical schools in the United States continues to increase. In 1976–77 women constituted 25 percent of the first-year class, compared to 4.5 percent in 1929–30.

Table 54

First-year enrollments in schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students[1]		
1929–30	6,457	6,166	291
1939–40	5,794	5,498	296
1949–50	7,042	6,648	394
1959–60	8,173	7,669	504
1964–65	8,856	8,081	775
1968–69	9,863	8,976	887
1969–70	10,422	9,474	948
1970–71	11,348	10,092	1,256
1971–72	12,361	10,668	1,693
1972–73	13,677	11,377	2,300
1973–74	14,124	11,338	2,786
1974–75	14,763	11,488	3,275
1975–76	15,295	11,648	3,647
1976–77	15,613	11,755	3,858
	Percent		
1929–30	100.0	95.5	4.5
1939–40	100.0	94.9	5.1
1949–50	100.0	94.4	5.6
1959–60	100.0	93.8	6.2
1964–65	100.0	91.2	8.8
1968–69	100.0	91.0	9.0
1969–70	100.0	90.9	9.1
1970–71	100.0	88.9	11.1
1971–72	100.0	86.3	13.7
1972–73	100.0	83.2	16.8
1973–74	100.0	80.3	19.7
1974–75	100.0	77.8	22.2
1975–76	100.0	76.2	23.8
1976–77	100.0	75.3	24.7

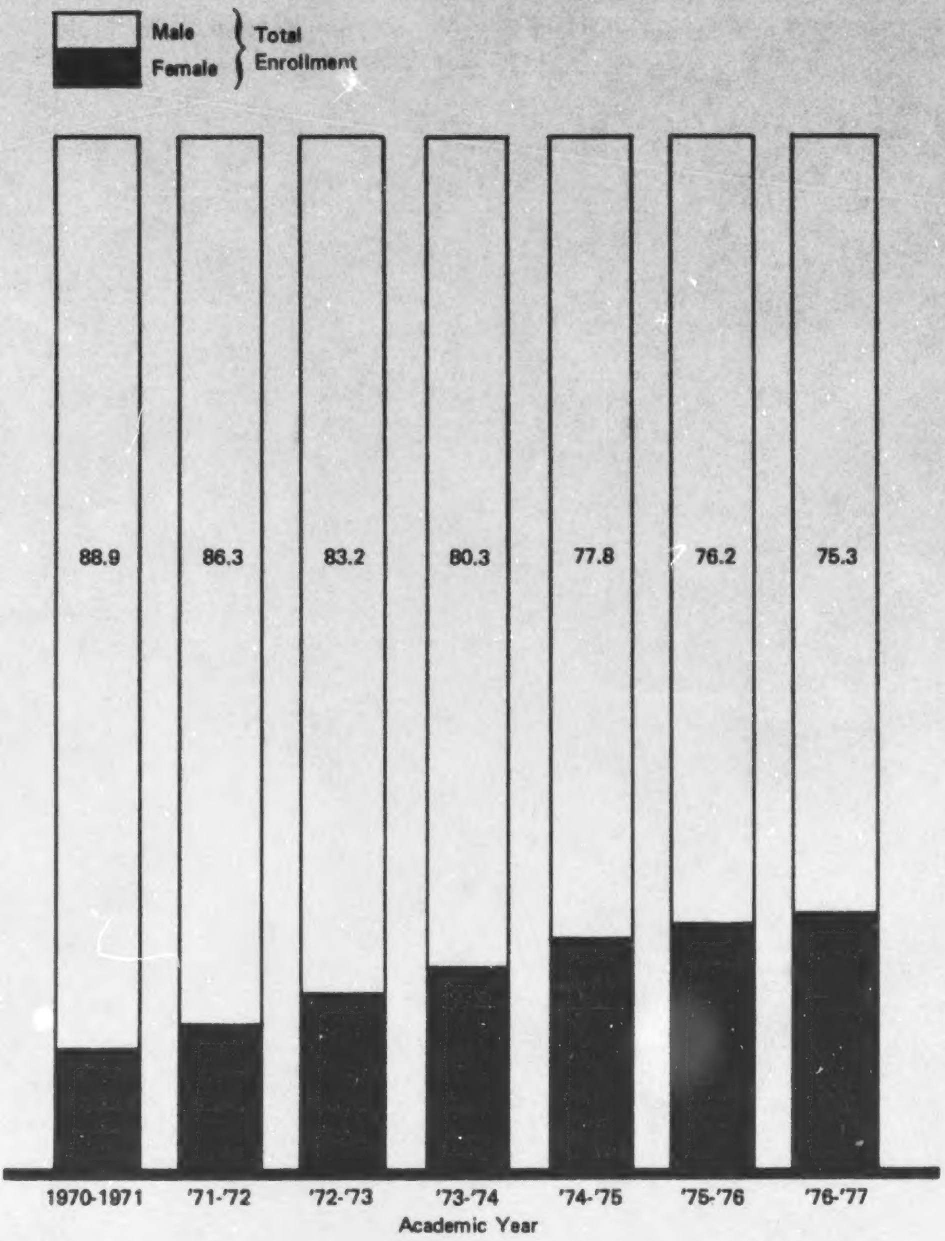
[1] Includes repeaters and those who re-entered.

Source: Datagram. Women Students in U.S. Medical Schools: Past and Present Trends. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 186–189, February, 1973.

Datagram. Medical Student Enrollment, 1972–73 through 1975–76. *Journal of Medical Education* 51: 431–433, May 1976.

Medical School Admission Requirements, 1977–78, U.S. and Canada. Association of American Medical Colleges, Washington, D.C., 1977.

Figure 6. Proportion of first-year students in U.S. medical schools, by sex: 1970-71—1976-77
(By Percent)



SOURCE: Table 54

Despite the diminishing yearly increases in the overall medical student population, the enrollment of women in medical schools continues to increase. The number of women in all classes has more than doubled since 1972–73, reaching 22.4 percent of the total enrollment in 1976–77.

Table 55

Total enrollments in schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students [1]	
1929–30	21,597	20,642	955
1939–40	21,271	20,126	1,145
1949–50	25,103	23,297	1,806
1959–60	30,084	28,374	1,710
1964–65	32,428	29,925	2,503
1968–69	35,833	32,697	3,136
1969–70	37,690	34,298	3,392
1970–71	40,238	36,360	3,878
1971–72	43,650	38,895	4,755
1972–73	47,366	41,284	6,082
1973–74	50,716	42,892	7,824
1974–75	53,554	43,893	9,661
1975–76	55,818	44,401	11,417
1976–77	57,765	44,811	12,954
		Percent	
1929–30	100.0	95.6	4.4
1939–40	100.0	94.6	5.4
1949–50	100.0	92.8	7.2
1959–60	100.0	94.3	5.7
1964–65	100.0	92.3	7.7
1968–69	100.0	91.2	8.8
1969–70	100.0	91.0	9.0
1970–71	100.0	90.4	9.6
1971–72	100.0	89.1	10.9
1972–73	100.0	87.2	12.8
1973–74	100.0	84.6	15.4
1974–75	100.0	82.0	18.0
1975–76	100.0	79.5	20.5
1976–77	100.0	77.6	22.4

[1] Includes repeaters and those who re-entered.

Source: Datagram. Women Students in U.S. Medical Schools: Past and Present Trends. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 186–189, February, 1973.

Datagram. Medical Student Enrollment, 1972–73 through 1975–76. *Journal of Medical Education* 51: 431–433, May 1976 and prior issues.

Medical School Admission Requirements, 1977–78, U.S. and Canada. Association of American Medical Colleges, Washington, D.C., 1977.

The proportion of women among total enrollments in medical schools varied from 12.8 percent for Creighton University to 62.8 percent for the formerly all women's school, Medical College of Pennsylvania. Although Creighton had the lowest percentage of women among total enrollments, women comprised nearly one-fifth of the school's first-year class.

Table 56

Total and first-year enrollment in medical schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	All years				First-year			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All schools	57,765	44,811	12,954	22.4	15,613	11,755	3,858	24.7
Alabama:								
University of Alabama	537	438	99	18.4	168	137	31	18.5
University of South Alabama	250	213	37	14.8	69	60	9	13.0
Arizona:								
University of Arizona	286	206	80	28.0	91	68	23	25.3
Arkansas:								
University of Arkansas	483	399	84	17.4	121	101	20	16.5
California:								
Loma Linda University	573	461	112	19.5	174	137	37	21.3
Stanford University	409	289	120	29.3	86	58	28	32.6
University of California, Davis	404	279	125	30.9	101	57	44	43.6
University of California, Irvine	313	252	61	19.5	74	59	15	20.3
University of California, Los Angeles	618	494	124	20.1	147	112	35	23.8
University of California, San Diego	356	294	62	17.4	97	77	20	20.6
University of California, San Francisco	608	402	206	33.9	147	98	49	33.3
University of Southern California	549	440	109	19.9	140	109	31	22.1
Colorado:								
University of Colorado	511	375	136	26.6	127	88	39	44.3
Connecticut:								
University of Connecticut	298	222	76	25.5	80	58	22	27.5
Yale University	419	300	119	28.4	102	73	29	28.4
District of Columbia:								
Georgetown University	822	675	147	17.9	210	170	40	19.0
George Washington University	603	454	149	24.7	152	116	36	23.7
Howard University	450	298	152	33.8	132	92	40	30.3
Florida:								
University of Florida [1]	459	362	97	21.1	115	88	27	23.5
University of Miami	561	475	86	15.3	133	108	25	18.8
University of South Florida	226	189	37	16.4	96	80	16	16.7
Georgia:								
Emory University	442	361	81	18.3	112	88	24	21.4
Medical College of Georgia	689	573	116	16.8	183	155	28	15.3
Hawaii:								
University of Hawaii	286	215	71	24.8	66	49	17	25.8

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 56 (continued)

Total and first-year enrollment in medical schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	All years				First-year			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Illinois:								
Chicago Medical School	358	286	72	20.1	115	87	28	24.3
Loyola University, Stritch	429	331	98	22.8	149	110	39	26.2
Northwestern University	695	531	164	23.6	174	127	47	27.0
Rush Medical School	421	309	112	26.6	120	73	47	39.2
South Illinois University	186	149	37	19.9	77	53	24	31.2
University of Chicago–Pritzer	445	367	78	17.5	104	89	15	14.4
University of Illinois	1,332	1,069	263	19.7	343	256	87	25.4
Indiana:								
Indiana University	1,228	989	239	19.5	316	238	78	24.7
Iowa:								
University of Iowa	691	560	131	19.0	176	135	41	23.3
Kansas:								
University of Kansas	590	470	120	20.3	206	154	52	25.2
Kentucky:								
University of Kentucky	424	334	90	21.2	109	86	23	21.1
University of Louisville	549	428	121	22.0	138	103	35	25.4
Louisiana:								
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	641	531	110	17.2	188	160	28	14.9
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	281	240	41	14.6	100	81	19	19.0
Tulane University	594	487	107	18.0	150	122	28	18.7
Maryland:								
Johns Hopkins University	472	383	89	18.9	120	97	23	19.2
University of Maryland	695	535	160	23.0	184	137	47	25.5
Uniformed Services University	32	27	5	15.6	32	27	5	15.6
Massachusetts:								
Boston University	551	383	168	30.5	141	88	53	37.6
Harvard Medical School	670	459	211	31.5	168	115	53	31.5
Tufts University	623	429	194	31.1	148	100	48	32.4
University of Massachusetts	307	226	81	26.4	102	70	32	31.4
Michigan:								
Michigan State University	420	263	157	37.4	105	66	39	37.1
University of Michigan	958	711	247	25.8	242	174	68	28.1
Wayne State University	1,022	836	186	18.2	256	206	50	19.5
Minnesota:								
Mayo Medical School	161	126	35	21.7	41	32	9	22.0
University of Minnesota, Duluth*	72	61	11	15.3	36	30	6	16.7
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	1,007	817	190	18.9	247	195	52	21.1
Mississippi:								
University of Mississippi	565	461	104	18.4	154	129	25	16.2
Missouri:								
St. Louis University	607	511	96	15.8	154	129	25	16.2
University of Missouri, Columbia	460	384	76	16.5	116	101	15	12.9
University of Missouri, Kansas City	246	165	81	32.9	76	48	28	36.8
Washington University, St. Louis	545	420	125	22.9	125	96	29	23.2

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 56 (continued)

Total and first-year enrollment in medical schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	All years				First-year			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Nebraska:								
Creighton University	438	382	56	12.8	110	89	21	19.1
University of Nebraska	476	390	86	18.1	163	129	34	20.9
Nevada:								
University of Nevada *	96	77	19	19.8	48	38	10	20.8
New Hampshire:								
Dartmouth Medical School	196	145	51	26.0	65	49	16	24.6
New Jersey:								
CMDNJ New Jersey Medical School	486	369	117	24.1	116	83	33	28.4
CMDNJ Rutgers Medical School	334	232	102	30.5	113	78	35	31.0
New Mexico:								
University of New Mexico	294	209	85	28.9	78	53	25	32.1
New York:								
Albany Medical College	478	363	115	24.1	127	89	38	29.9
Albert Einstein	694	510	184	26.5	180	128	52	28.9
Columbia University	596	400	196	32.9	150	95	55	36.7
Cornell University	423	308	115	27.2	104	74	30	28.8
Mount Sinai, CUNY	383	289	94	24.5	103	71	32	31.1
New York Medical College	747	564	183	24.5	185	133	52	28.1
New York University	711	535	176	24.8	173	125	48	27.7
SUNY, Brooklyn	870	662	208	23.9	221	165	56	25.3
SUNY, Buffalo	551	410	141	25.6	139	95	44	31.7
SUNY, Stoney Brook	143	66	77	53.8	50	22	28	56.0
SUNY, Syracuse	484	364	120	24.8	125	86	39	31.2
University of Rochester	386	288	98	25.4	97	68	29	29.9
North Carolina:								
Bowman Gray School of Medicine	386	314	72	18.7	109	92	17	15.6
Duke University	485	358	127	26.2	120	87	33	27.5
University of North Carolina	559	429	130	23.3	161	115	46	28.6
North Dakota:								
University of North Dakota	215	178	37	17.2	68	54	14	20.6
Ohio:								
Case Western Reserve University	574	420	154	26.8	145	99	46	31.7
Medical College of Ohio	300	228	72	24.0	117	92	25	21.4
Ohio State University	738	602	136	18.4	242	189	53	21.9
University of Cincinnati	716	556	160	22.3	198	137	61	30.8
Wright State University	32	22	10	31.3	32	22	10	31.3
Oklahoma:								
University of Oklahoma	651	550	101	15.5	177	143	34	19.2
Oregon:								
University of Oregon	464	379	85	18.3	115	94	21	18.3
Pennsylvania:								
Hahnemann Medical College	690	557	133	19.3	192	150	42	21.9
Jefferson Medical College	883	714	169	19.1	223	176	47	21.1

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 56 (continued)

Total and first-year enrollment in medical schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Medical school	All years				First-year			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Medical College of Pennsylvania	421	155	266	63.2	114	43	71	62.3
Penn State University, Hershey Med. Cen.	372	293	79	21.2	98	75	23	23.5
Temple University	724	572	152	21.0	184	144	40	21.7
University of Pennsylvania	652	472	180	27.6	160	109	51	31.9
University of Pittsburgh	529	403	126	23.8	136	104	32	23.5
Rhode Island:								
Brown University	245	172	73	29.8	60	36	24	40.0
South Carolina:								
Medical University of South Carolina	645	549	96	14.9	172	140	32	18.6
South Dakota:								
University of South Dakota **	207	172	35	16.9	65	55	10	15.4
Tennessee:								
Meharry Medical College	464	330	134	28.9	135	92	43	31.9
University of Tennessee	611	520	91	14.9	205	176	29	14.1
Vanderbilt University	330	273	57	17.3	83	69	14	16.9
Texas:								
Baylor College of Medicine	612	487	125	20.4	169	131	38	22.5
Texas Tech University	129	104	25	19.4	40	34	6	15.0
University of Texas, Galveston	775	613	162	20.9	206	165	41	19.9
University of Texas, Houston	219	180	39	17.8	100	83	17	17.0
University of Texas, San Antonio	507	388	119	23.5	140	95	45	32.1
University of Texas, Southwestern	746	641	105	14.1	205	176	29	14.1
Utah:								
University of Utah	403	349	54	13.4	100	91	9	9.0
Vermont:								
University of Vermont	334	258	76	22.8	83	62	21	25.3
Virginia:								
Eastern Virginia Medical School	149	104	45	30.2	65	42	23	35.4
Medical College of Virginia	626	501	125	20.0	168	125	43	25.6
University of Virginia	505	410	95	18.8	138	112	26	18.8
Washington:								
University of Washington	635	482	153	24.1	175	134	41	23.4
West Virginia:								
West Virginia University	345	290	55	15.9	88	75	13	14.8
Wisconsin:								
Medical College of Wisconsin	521	430	91	17.5	136	104	32	23.5
University of Wisconsin	641	486	155	24.2	164	120	44	26.8
Puerto Rico:								
University of Puerto Rico	510	363	147	28.8	143	103	40	28.0

[1] Includes programs at Florida State and Florida A&M Universities.

Source: Medical School Admission Requirements 1977–78, United States and Canada. Washington, Association of American Medical Colleges, 1977.

*Two-year Basic Science school.

**In process of establishing a full M.D. degree program.

The number and the proportion of female graduates of medical schools have increased steadily through the years. In 1972–73, the proportion of female graduates was 8.9 percent, by 1976–77, the proportion had grown to nearly 20 percent. The proportion of male graduates decreased during this period, from 91.1 percent in 1972–73 to 80.8 percent in 1976–77.

Table 57

Graduates of schools of medicine in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1929–30 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1929–30	4,565	4,361	204
1939–40	5,097	4,844	253
1949–50	5,553	4,958	595
1959–60	7,081	6,676	405
1964–65	7,409	6,906	503
1968–69	8,059	7,452	607
1969–70	8,367	7,667	700
1970–71	8,974	8,147	827
1971–72	9,551	8,691	860
1972–73	10,391	9,467	924
1973–74	11,365[1]	10,101	1,264
1974–75	12,714	11,008	1,706
1975–76	13,561	11,361	2,200
1976–77	13,607	10,996	2,611
	Percent		
1929–30	100.0	95.5	4.5
1939–40	100.0	95.0	5.0
1949–50	100.0	89.3	10.7
1959–60	100.0	94.3	5.7
1964–65	100.0	93.2	6.8
1968–69	100.0	92.5	7.5
1969–70	100.0	91.6	8.4
1970–71	100.0	90.8	9.2
1971–72	100.0	91.0	9.0
1972–73	100.0	91.1	8.9
1973–74	100.0	88.9	11.1
1974–75	100.0	86.6	13.4
1975–76	100.0	83.8	16.2
1976–77	100.0	80.8	19.2

[1] Excludes 1 medical school which did not provide information on graduates.

Source: Medical Education in the United States 1976–77. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 238: No. 26. December 26, 1977. Also prior annual editions.

Women accounted for 13.8 percent of the filled internships in the United States in 1973–74 and 10.6 percent of the filled residency positions the same year. Both of these percents represented small increases from 1968–69.

Table 58

Filled internships and residencies in the United States, by sex: 1968–69 through 1973–74

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of filled internships		
1968–69	10,464	9,207	1,257
1969–70	10,808	9,617	1,191
1970–71	11,552	10,180	1,372
1971–72	12,066	10,424	1,642
1972–73	11,163	9,424	1,739
1973–74	11,031	9,508	1,523
	Percent		
1968–69	100.0	88.0	12.0
1969–70	100.0	89.0	11.0
1970–71	100.0	88.1	11.9
1971–72	100.0	86.4	13.6
1972–73	100.0	84.4	15.6
1973–74	100.0	86.2	13.8
	Number of filled residencies		
1968–69	35,047	31,808	3,239
1969–70	37,139	33,558	3,581
1970–71	39,463	35,534	3,929
1971–72	42,512	38,130	4,382
1972–73	45,081	40,139	4,942
1973–74	49,078	43,876	5,202
	Percent		
1968–69	100.0	90.8	9.2
1969–70	100.0	90.4	9.6
1970–71	100.0	90.0	10.0
1971–72	100.0	89.7	10.3
1972–73	100.0	89.0	11.0
1973–74	100.0	89.4	10.6

Source: American Medical Association, Division of Medical Education. Directory of Approved Residencies 1974–75. Chicago, The Association, 1975. Also prior annual reports.

Fifteen percent of salaried medical school faculty in 1975 were female. This proportion varied from 10 percent of the faculty with M.D. degrees to 55 percent for faculty with degrees other than M.D. or Ph.D.

Table 59

Salaried faculty in schools of medicine in the United States, by type of degree and sex: 1975

Type of degree	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
Total	40,578	34,459	6,119	15.1
M.D.	26,546	23,923	2,623	9.9
Ph.D.	10,595	8,994	1,601	15.1
Other degrees	3,437	1,542	1,895	55.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service; Health Resources Administration; Bureau of Health Manpower. Participation of Women and Minorities on U.S. Medical School Faculties. DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76–91. March 1976.

Nearly 90 percent of the active women physicians were in patient care in 1976, while less than 3.0 percent were engaged in medical teaching, and slightly less than 4.0 percent were in administration. The remainder, about 4.0 percent, were employed in research or some other activity. Of the women physicians in patient care, about one-eighth were general practitioners, most were in one of the medical specialties.

Table 60

Federal and non-Federal women physicians in the United States and possessions, by major medical specialty and activity: December 31, 1976

Activity	Specialty category				
	Total	General practice	Medical specialties	Surgical specialties	Other specialties
Total women physicians	28,966	3,164	10,884	3,362	11,556
Patient care	25,896	3,064	9,664	3,205	9,963
Office based practice	12,581	2,147	4,361	1,583	4,490
Hospital based practice					
Residents	8,848	533	3,833	1,363	3,119
Full-time physicians staff	4,467	384	1,470	259	2,354
Medical teaching	844	19	393	52	380
Administration	1,077	55	303	48	671
Research	816	5	447	42	322
Other	333	21	77	15	220

Excludes 5,078 women physicians who are not classified by AMA, 3,535 inactive, and 1,182 whose address was unknown.

Source: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the United States, 1976. Center for Health Services Research and Development. American Medical Association, Chicago, 1978.

The majority of all active physicians are classified in "patient care." However, about one-third of all women physicians are on the staff of hospitals, compared to only one-fourth of all physicians. Relatively fewer women are in office-based practice.

Table 61

Active Federal and non-Federal physicians in the United States, by major professional activity and sex: Selected years 1963 to 1976

Major professional activity	1963		1967		1970		1973		1976	
	All M.D.'s	Women M.D.'s	All M.D.'s	Women M.D.'s	All M.D.'s	Women M.D.'s	All M.D.'s	Women M.D.'s	All M.D.'s	Women M.D.'s
Total active	261,728	14,957	266,520	19,044	310,845	21,318	324,367	24,354	348,443	28,966
Patient care:										
Total	246,951	13,621	249,273	17,223	278,535	18,362	295,257	21,544	318,412	25,896
Office based practice	179,449	8,568	190,079	9,338	192,439	9,217	201,435	10,798	216,533	12,581
Interns and residents	38,516	3,085	42,590	4,892	51,228	5,464	58,252	6,830	63,046	8,848
Full-time hospital staff	28,986	1,968	16,604	2,993	34,868	3,681	35,570	3,916	38,833	4,467
Medical teaching	8,190	786	11,166	1,042	5,588	611	6,183	761	6,935	844
Administration	3,332	226	2,729	276	12,158	915	11,959	999	11,689	1,077
Research	3,255	324	3,352	503	11,829	1,146	8,332	742	8,514	816
Other	--	--	--	--	2,635	284	2,636	308	2,893	333
	Percent									
Total active	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patient care:										
Total	94.4	91.1	93.5	90.4	89.6	86.1	91.1	88.5	91.4	89.4
Office based practice	68.6	57.3	71.3	49.0	61.9	43.2	62.1	44.3	62.1	43.4
Interns and residents	14.7	20.6	16.0	25.7	16.5	25.6	18.0	28.0	18.1	30.5
Full-time hospital staff	11.1	13.2	6.2	15.7	11.2	17.3	11.0	16.1	11.1	15.4
Medical teaching	3.1	5.3	4.2	5.5	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.9
Administration	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.7
Research	1.2	2.2	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.4	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.8
Other	--	--	--	--	.8	1.3	0.8	1.3	.8	1.1

Source: Theodore, C.N. and Haug, J.N. Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1968.

Distribution of Physicians in the U.S., 1970 to 1973 editions, American Medical Association, Chicago.

Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1974 to 1976. Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association, Chicago.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The proportion of women physicians in most medical specialties has remained relatively constant since 1963. The greatest increases have occurred in internal medicine, pediatrics, general surgery, pathology, and radiology.

Table 62

Active women physicians (M.D.) in the United States, by specialty: Selected years 1963 to 1976

Specialty	1963	1967	1970	1971	1976
			Number of women physicians		
Total active	14,957	19,044	21,318	22,563	28,966
Primary care:					
Total	8,134	9,976	10,113	10,902	15,029
General practice	3,103	3,073	2,486	2,462	3,164
Internal medicine	1,513	2,119	2,383	2,772	4,482
Pediatrics [1]	2,605	3,572	3,907	4,247	5,486
Obstetrics/gynecology	913	1,212	1,337	1,421	1,897
Surgery and surgical specialties:					
Total	569	779	792	855	1,465
General surgery	187	313	311	347	757
Ophthalmology	239	304	307	323	436
Orthopedic surgery	39	45	46	47	69
Otolaryngology	55	57	52	56	80
Plastic surgery	28	33	40	43	68
Other [2]	21	27	36	39	55
Other specialties:					
Total	6,254	8,289	10,413	10,806	12,472
Allergy	71	70	117	107	127
Anesthesiology	1,017	1,379	1,516	1,655	1,836
Cardiology	48	69	187	163	182
Dermatology	194	258	278	293	401
Gastroenterology	8	17	46	34	46
General preventive medicine	117	144	100	104	106
Neurology	109	161	215	243	382
Occupational medicine	64	59	86	87	80
Pathology [3]	683	1,033	1,282	1,441	1,748
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	115	182	241	261	330
Psychiatry [4]	1,939	2,545	2,942	3,209	4,042
Public health	289	286	564	559	535
Pulmonary diseases	121	110	183	166	160
Radiology [3]	329	502	673	754	1,095
Other and unspecified	1,150	1,474	1,983	1,730	1,402
			Percent		
Total active	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	54.4	52.4	47.4	48.3	51.9
Primary care:					
General practice	20.7	16.1	11.7	10.9	10.9
Internal medicine	10.1	11.1	11.2	12.3	15.5
Pediatrics [1]	17.4	18.8	18.3	18.8	18.9
Obstetrics/gynecology	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5
Surgery and surgical specialties:					
Total	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	5.1
General surgery	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6
Ophthalmology	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Orthopedic surgery	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Otolaryngology	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Plastic surgery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other [2]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other specialties:					
Total	41.8	43.5	48.8	47.9	43.1
Allergy	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Anesthesiology	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.3

(footnotes at end of table)

89

Table 62 (continued)

Active women physicians (M.D.) in the United States, by specialty: Selected years 1963 to 1976

Specialty	1963	1967	1970	1971	1976
Cardiology	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
Dermatology	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Gastroenterology	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
General preventive medicine	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Neurology	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
Occupational medicine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Pathology[3]	4.6	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.0
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Psychiatry[4]	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.0
Public health	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.5	1.8
Pulmonary diseases	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Radiology[5]	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.8
Other and unspecified	7.7	7.7	9.3	7.7	4.8

[1] Includes pediatric allergy and pediatric cardiology.

[2] Includes neurological surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology.

[3] Includes forensic pathology.

[4] Includes child psychiatry.

[5] Includes diagnostic and therapeutic radiology.

Source: Theodore, C.N., and Haug, J.N. Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1963 and 1967. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1968.

Pennell, Maryland Y. and Renshaw, Josephine E. Distribution of Women Physicians, 1970 and 1971. Journal of American Medical Women's Association, 1972 and 1973.

Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1976. Center for Health Services Research and Development. American Medical Association, Chicago.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to rounding.

Women physicians represent 7.4 percent of all active federal physicians. The Veterans Administration employs more physicians, women as well as men, than any other single branch of service. The majority of these, regardless of branch of service, are in "patient care." Overall, the proportion of Federal women physicians in all major medical activities suggests the same general pattern as that for all Federal physicians.

Table 63

Federal physicians by branch of service, specialty group, and activity, December 31, 1976

Service branch specialty group	Total Federal Physicians (100.0%)	Patient Care		Med. Teaching		Administration		Research		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Federal Physicians	27,578	23,682	85.9	682	2.5	1,756	6.4	1,086	3.9	372	1.3
General Practice	2,432	2,278	93.7	13	0.5	97	4.0	15	0.6	29	1.2
Medical Specialties	8,582	7,259	84.6	256	3.0	413	4.8	574	6.7	80	0.9
Surgical Specialties	6,442	5,924	92.0	202	3.1	205	3.2	78	1.2	33	0.5
Other Specialties	10,122	8,221	81.2	211	2.1	1,041	10.3	419	4.1	230	2.3
Army	4,574	4,096	89.5	114	2.5	221	4.8	109	2.4	34	0.7
General Practice	388	366	94.3	4	1.0	14	3.6	1	0.3	3	0.8
Medical Specialties	1,275	1,150	90.2	27	2.1	42	3.3	53	4.2	3	0.2
Surgical Specialties	1,543	1,422	92.2	55	3.6	48	3.1	17	1.1	1	0.1
Other Specialties	1,368	1,158	84.6	28	2.0	117	8.6	38	2.8	27	2.0
Navy	4,140	3,697	89.3	103	2.5	222	5.4	71	1.7	47	1.1
General Practice	370	350	94.6	4	1.1	14	3.8	1	0.3	1	0.3
Medical Specialties	1,084	995	91.8	16	1.5	37	3.4	32	3.0	4	0.4
Surgical Specialties	1,310	1,216	92.8	42	3.2	40	3.1	7	0.5	5	0.4
Other Specialties	1,376	1,136	82.6	41	3.0	131	9.5	31	2.3	37	2.7
Air Force	3,802	3,508	92.3	54	1.4	184	4.8	32	0.8	24	0.6
General Practice	341	331	97.1	2	0.6	7	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.3
Medical Specialties	997	941	94.4	21	2.1	21	2.1	13	1.3	1	0.1
Surgical Specialties	1,239	1,194	96.4	18	1.5	23	1.9	4	0.3	0	0.0
Other Specialties	1,225	1,042	85.1	13	1.1	133	10.9	15	1.2	22	1.8
Public Health Service	3,194	2,464	77.1	31	1.0	280	8.8	366	11.5	53	1.7
General Practice	409	386	94.4	1	0.2	11	2.7	5	1.2	6	1.5
Medical Specialties	1,146	848	74.0	13	1.1	86	7.5	189	16.5	10	0.9
Surgical Specialties	398	364	91.5	7	1.8	9	2.3	14	3.5	4	1.0
Other Specialties	1,241	866	69.8	10	0.8	174	14.0	158	12.7	33	2.7
Veterans Administration	10,058	8,788	87.4	334	3.3	461	4.6	343	3.4	132	1.3
General Practice	690	644	93.3	2	0.3	27	3.9	5	0.7	12	1.7
Medical Specialties	3,592	3,007	83.7	166	4.6	154	4.3	225	6.3	40	1.1
Surgical Specialties	1,652	1,498	90.7	68	4.1	49	3.0	25	1.5	12	0.7
Other Specialties	4,124	3,639	88.2	98	2.4	231	5.6	88	2.1	68	1.6
Other Federal Service	1,810	1,129	62.4	46	2.5	388	21.4	165	9.1	82	4.5
General Practice	234	201	85.9	0	0.0	24	10.3	3	1.3	6	2.6
Medical Specialties	488	318	65.2	13	2.7	73	15.0	62	12.7	22	4.5
Surgical Specialties	300	230	76.7	12	4.0	36	12.0	11	3.7	11	3.7
Other Specialties	788	380	48.2	21	2.7	255	32.4	89	11.3	43	5.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1976. Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association, Chicago.

Approximately 8 percent of all active women physicians are in the Federal service. The majority, nearly 6 of every 10, are employed by the Veterans Administration. Comparing tables 63, and 64 reveals that the distribution of total Federal women physicians according to medical specialty closely parallels that of all Federal physicians. However, there are differences among the various services.

Table 64

Federal women physicians by branch of service, specialty group, and activity, December 31, 1976

Service branch specialty group	Federal Women Physicians (100.0%)	Patient Care		Med. Teaching		Administration		Research		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Federal Women Physicians	2,029	1,769	87.2	43	2.1	104	5.1	66	3.3	47	2.3
General Practice	181	172	95.0	1	0.6	4	2.2	2	1.1	2	1.1
Medical Specialties	702	599	85.3	22	3.1	37	5.3	31	4.4	13	1.9
Surgical Specialties	133	121	91.0	4	3.0	4	3.0	2	1.5	2	1.5
Other Specialties	1,013	877	86.6	16	1.6	59	5.8	31	3.1	30	3.0
Army	119	115	96.6	1	0.8	2	1.7	1	0.8	0	0.0
General Practice	23	23	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medical Specialties	50	49	98.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Surgical Specialties	13	12	92.3	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Specialties	33	31	93.9	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0
Navy	84	79	94.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	3	3.6
General Practice	9	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medical Specialties	29	28	96.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0
Surgical Specialties	15	14	93.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Specialties	31	28	90.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.7
Air Force	82	81	98.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0
General Practice	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medical Specialties	40	40	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Surgical Specialties	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Specialties	27	26	96.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.0
Public Health Service	313	252	80.5	4	1.3	32	10.2	18	5.8	7	2.2
General Practice	42	42	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medical Specialties	112	91	81.3	2	1.8	13	11.6	5	4.5	1	0.9
Surgical Specialties	24	23	95.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Other Specialties	135	96	71.1	2	1.5	19	14.1	13	9.6	5	3.7
Veterans Administration	1,188	1,073	90.3	34	2.9	35	2.9	26	2.2	20	1.7
General Practice	65	58	89.2	1	1.5	3	4.6	2	3.1	1	1.5
Medical Specialties	367	318	86.6	17	4.6	10	2.7	16	4.4	6	1.6
Surgical Specialties	57	52	91.2	3	5.3	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Specialties	699	645	92.3	13	1.9	20	2.9	8	1.1	13	1.9
Other Federal Service	243	169	69.5	3	1.2	35	14.4	19	7.8	17	7.0
General Practice	29	27	93.1	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	3.4
Medical Specialties	104	73	70.2	2	1.9	14	13.5	9	8.7	6	5.8
Surgical Specialties	22	18	81.8	0	0.0	1	4.5	2	9.1	1	4.5
Other Specialties	88	51	58.0	1	1.1	19	21.6	8	9.1	9	10.2

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1976. Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association, Chicago.

The proportion of active non-Federal women physicians located in the regions varied from 11.5 percent in the Middle Atlantic to 5.2 percent in the East South Central. More than 10 percent of the physicians in 8 States were women, including the District of Columbia, which had 15 percent. Nearly 23 percent of the physicians in the Pacific Islands, and about 18 percent of those in the Virgin Islands, were women.

Table 65

Number of active non-Federal physicians in the United States and possessions, by sex, geographic division and State: December 31, 1976

Geographic area	Total active physicians	Active male	Active female	Percent female
United States and possessions	320,865[1]	293,928	26,937	8.4
Northeast	92,469	82,453	10,016	10.8
New England	23,259	21,211	2,048	8.8
Connecticut	6,196	5,690	506	8.2
Maine	1,276	1,205	71	5.6
Massachusetts	12,137	10,941	1,196	9.9
New Hampshire	1,190	1,111	79	6.6
Rhode Island	1,585	1,454	131	8.3
Vermont	875	810	65	7.4
Middle Atlantic	69,210	61,242	7,968	11.5
New Jersey	11,246	10,028	1,218	10.8
New York	39,777	34,808	4,969	12.5
Pennsylvania	18,187	16,406	1,781	9.8
South	86,506	80,567	5,939	6.9
South Atlantic	47,525	43,938	3,587	7.5
Delaware	797	717	80	10.0
District of Columbia	2,876	2,445	431	15.0
Florida	12,330	11,629	701	5.7
Georgia	5,699	5,368	331	5.8
Maryland	7,898	7,017	881	11.2
North Carolina	6,620	6,202	418	6.3
South Carolina	2,829	2,705	124	4.4
Virginia	6,481	6,003	478	7.4
West Virginia	1,995	1,852	143	7.2
East South Central	14,670	13,823	847	5.2
Alabama	3,507	3,353	154	4.4
Kentucky	3,817	3,548	269	7.0
Mississippi	2,003	1,903	100	5.0
Tennessee	5,343	5,019	324	6.1
West South Central	24,311	22,806	1,505	5.4
Arkansas	1,973	1,888	85	4.3
Louisiana	4,399	4,108	291	6.6
Oklahoma	2,872	2,689	183	6.4
Texas	15,067	14,121	946	6.3
North Central	75,279	69,200	6,079	8.1
East North Central	53,928	49,203	4,725	8.8
Illinois	16,444	14,639	1,805	11.0
Indiana	5,675	5,348	327	5.7
Michigan	11,814	10,757	1,057	8.9
Ohio	14,209	13,017	1,192	8.4
Wisconsin	5,786	5,442	344	5.9
West North Central	21,351	19,997	1,354	6.3
Iowa	2,974	2,809	165	5.5
Kansas	2,741	2,581	160	5.8
Minnesota	6,174	5,762	412	6.7
Missouri	6,375	5,875	500	7.8
Nebraska	1,897	1,815	82	4.3
North Dakota	643	627	16	2.5
South Dakota	547	528	19	3.4

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 65 (continued)

Number of active non-Federal physicians in the United States and possessions, by sex, geographic division and State: December 31, 1976

Geographic area	Total active physicians	Active male	Active female	Percent female
West	63,832	59,273	4,559	7.1
Mountain	13,351	12,633	718	5.4
Arizona	3,380	3,193	187	5.5
Colorado	4,235	3,965	270	6.4
Idaho	773	755	18	2.4
Montana	811	790	21	2.6
Nevada	687	670	17	2.5
New Mexico	1,332	1,223	109	8.2
Utah	1,769	1,685	84	4.7
Wyoming	364	352	12	3.3
Pacific	50,481	46,640	3,841	7.6
Alaska	303	272	31	10.2
California	39,968	36,826	3,142	7.9
Hawaii	1,337	1,206	131	9.8
Oregon	3,526	3,319	207	5.9
Washington	5,347	5,017	330	6.2
Possessions	2,775	2,431	344	12.3
Canal Zone	47	42	5	10.6
Pacific Islands	62	48	14	22.6
Puerto Rico	2,592	2,280	312	12.0
Virgin Islands	74	61	13	17.6

[1] Excludes 30,129 physicians not classified by AMA, and 22,117 who are inactive.

Source: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1976. Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association, Chicago.

Over nine-tenths of all non-Federal women physicians are located in metropolitan areas. About the same proportion of those in "patient care" are located in these areas. The large proportion of the hospital-based women physicians in metropolitan areas reflects the clustering of interns, residents, and staff physicians in the large metropolitan hospitals.

Table 66

Non-Federal women physicians by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and activity, December 31, 1976

Activity	Total (100.0%)	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total physicians	35,550	32,556	91.6	2,994	8.4
Total patient care	24,127	23,165	91.9	1,962	8.1
Office-based practice	12,357	10,935	88.5	1,422	11.5
General practice	2,099	1,639	78.1	460	21.9
Medical specialties	4,254	3,802	89.4	452	10.6
Surgical specialties	1,564	1,416	90.5	148	9.5
Other specialties	4,440	4,078	91.8	362	8.2
Hospital based practice	11,770	11,230	95.4	540	4.6
Other professional activity[1]	2,810	2,667	94.9	143	5.1
Inactive	3,535	3,032	85.8	503	14.2
Not classified	5,078	4,692	92.4	386	7.6

[1] Includes 801 medical teaching, 973 administration, 750 research, and 286 other.

Source: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1976. American Medical Association.

The number of women physicians on the teaching staff of hospitals with approved graduate programs increased 88 percent from 1968–69 to 1974–75, with the greatest increase among those with full-time positions.

Table 67

Women physicians on full- and part-time teaching staffs of hospitals with approved graduate training programs: 1968–69 through 1974–75

Year	Total	Full time	Part time
1968–69	2,991	1,221	1,770
1970–71	4,467	2,069	2,398
1971–72	4,929	2,408	2,521
1972–73	5,166	2,661	2,505
1973–74	4,850	2,223	2,627
1974–75	5,615	2,877	2,738
Percent increase 1968–69 to 1974–75	88	136	55

Source: Medical Education in the United States 1974–75. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 234: 1333–1432, December 29, 1975. Also prior annual issues.

The proportion of women in the entering class of osteopathic medical schools increased from 4.0 percent in 1968–69 to nearly 15.0 percent in 1976–77.

Table 68

First-year enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1968–69	521	500	21
1969–70	577	563	14
1970–71	623	606	17
1971–72	670	641	29
1972–73	810	754	56
1973–74	884	801	83
1974–75	974	868	106
1975–76	1,002	878	124
1976–77	1,068	913	155
		Percent	
1968–69	100.0	96.0	4.0
1969–70	100.0	97.6	2.4
1970–71	100.0	97.3	2.7
1971–72	100.0	95.7	4.3
1972–73	100.0	93.1	6.9
1973–74	100.0	90.6	9.4
1974–75	100.0	89.1	10.9
1975–76	100.0	87.6	12.4
1976–77	100.0	85.5	14.5

Source: The 1977 Almanac, Supplement to the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, April 1977, Vol. 76, No. 8. Also prior annual editions.

The number of women students in schools of osteopathic medicine has increased rapidly since the late 1960's. In 1968–69, only 53 women (2.8 percent) were among 1,879 undergraduate students. In 1976–77, there were 439 women enrolled, nearly 12.0 percent of the total student population.

Table 69

Total enrollments in schools of osteopathic medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1968–69	1,879	1,826	53
1969–70	1,997	1,938	59
1970–71	2,151	2,090	61
1971–72	2,304	2,225	79
1972–73	2,579	2,463	116
1973–74	2,780	2,599	181
1974–75	3,139	2,872	267
1975–76	3,405	3,064	341
1976–77	3,818	3,379	439
		Percent	
1968–69	100.0	97.2	2.8
1969–70	100.0	97.0	3.0
1970–71	100.0	97.2	2.8
1971–72	100.0	96.6	3.4
1972–73	100.0	95.5	4.5
1973–74	100.0	93.5	6.5
1974–75	100.0	91.5	8.5
1975–76	100.0	90.0	10.0
1976–77	100.0	88.5	11.5

Source: The 1977 Almanac, Supplement to the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, April 1977. Vol. 76, No. 8. Also prior annual editions.

The newest osteopathic school, located at Ohio State University, enrolled the highest proportion of women, 33 percent, followed by the college at Michigan State University, with 27 percent, and Kirksville College in Missouri, with 13 percent.

Table 70

Total enrollment in osteopathic colleges in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Osteopathic school	Total enrollment			First year enrollment			Percent female of total enrollment
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
All schools	3,678	3,247	431	1,088	933	155	11.7
Illinois:							
Chicago College of Osteo. Med.	383	352	31	96	88	8	8.0
Iowa:							
College of Osteo. Med. & Surg.	525	469	56	176	153	23	10.7
Michigan:							
Col. of Osteo. Med., MSU	289	214	75	103	75	28	26.0
Missouri:							
Kansas City Col. of Osteo. Med.	607	564	43	165	153	12	7.1
Kirksville Col. of Osteo. Med.	487	425	62	125	109	16	12.7
Ohio:							
Univ. Col. of Osteo. Med.[1]	24	16	8	24	16	8	33.3
Oklahoma:							
Col. of Osteo. Med. & Surg.	162	143	19	72	60	12	11.7
Pennsylvania:							
Col. of Osteo. Med., Phila.	818	712	106	207	169	38	13.0
Texas:							
Col. of Osteo. Med.	259	242	17	71	68	3	6.6
West Virginia:							
W. Va. School of Osteo. Med.	124	110	14	48	41	7	11.3

[1] First year of operation.

Source: The 1977 Almanac, Supplement to the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, Vol. 76, No. 8, April 1977.

In the 1969–70 school year, less than 500 applications out of 57,000 were submitted to dental schools by women. By 1976–77, over 10,000 applications were submitted by women, increasing the proportion from less than 1 percent in 1969–70 to nearly 12 percent in 1976–77.

Table 71

Applications to schools of dentistry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1969–70 through 1972–73 and 1974–75 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of applications	
1969–70	56,939	56,446	493
1970–71	56,586	55,840	746
1971–72	61,385	59,985	1,400
1972–73	82,068	79,721	2,347
1974–75	84,677	78,913	5,764
1975–76	91,590	84,083	7,507
1976–77	87,788	77,566	10,222
		Percent	
1969–70	100.0	99.1	0.9
1970–71	100.0	98.7	1.3
1971–72	100.0	97.7	2.3
1972–73	100.0	97.1	2.9
1974–75	100.0	93.2	6.8
1975–76	100.0	91.8	8.2
1976–77	100.0	88.4	11.6

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1975–76. Dental Education Supplement 11. Trend analysis. Chicago, The Association, 1976. Also prior reports.

American Association of Dental Schools, Office of Resources. Applicant Analysis, 1976 Entering Class. Washington, D.C. The Association, 1977.

Note: Figures for the 1973–74 school year are not comparable and have not been included.

The proportion of women students entering dental schools increased from 0.9 percent in the Fall of 1968 to nearly 14 percent in the 1976–77 academic year.

Table 72

First-year enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1968–69	4,203	4,165	38[1]
1969–70	4,355	4,297	58[2]
1970–71	4,565	4,471	94
1971–72	4,745	4,598	147
1972–73	5,337	5,113	224
1973–74	5,445	5,054	391
1974–75	5,617	4,986	631
1975–76	5,763	5,056	707
1976–77	5,935	5,133	802
		Percent	
1968–69	100.0	99.1	0.9[1]
1969–70	100.0	98.7	1.3[2]
1970–71	100.0	97.9	2.1
1971–72	100.0	96.9	3.1
1972–73	100.0	95.8	4.2
1973–74	100.0	92.8	7.2
1974–75	100.0	88.8	11.2
1975–76	100.0	87.7	12.3
1976–77	100.0	86.5	13.5

[1] Estimate based on 3rd-year enrollment of females in academic year 1970–71.

[2] Estimate based on 2nd-year enrollment of females in academic year 1970–71.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1968–69 through 1976–77 editions. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Women students accounted for 11.2 percent of the total enrollment in dental schools in the United States and Puerto Rico in the academic year 1976–77. This represented a significant increase over the 1 percent enrolled in 1968–69.

Table 73

Total enrollments in schools of dentistry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1968–69	15,408	15,241	167
1969–70	16,008	15,834	174
1970–71	16,553	16,322	231
1971–72	17,305	16,971	334
1972–73	18,376	17,865	511
1973–74	19,369	18,533	836
1974–75	20,146	18,785	1,361
1975–76	20,767	18,906	1,861
1976–77	21,013	18,664	2,349
		Percent	
1968–69	100.0	98.9	1.1
1969–70	100.0	98.9	1.1
1970–71	100.0	98.6	1.4
1971–72	100.0	98.1	1.9
1972–73	100.0	97.2	2.8
1973–74	100.0	95.7	4.3
1974–75	100.0	93.2	6.8
1975–76	100.0	91.0	9.0
1976–77	100.0	88.8	11.2

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1968–69 through 1976–77 editions. Chicago, The Association.

In 1976, women were over one-fifth of the student enrollment in six dental schools, including the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, which had over 32 percent women enrolled. In 27 dental schools, women were between 10 and 20 percent of the total enrollment; in 26 schools, they were less than 10 percent of the total student population.

Table 74

Total enrollment in dental schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year: 1976–77

Dental school	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
All schools	21,013	18,664	2,349	11.2
University of Alabama	275	241	34	12.4
University of the Pacific	404	361	43	10.6
University of California	347	306	41	11.8
University of California at Los Angeles	429	315	114	26.6
University of Southern California	508	458	50	9.8
Loma Linda University	309	281	28	9.1
University of Colorado	97	89	8	8.2
University of Connecticut	172	143	29	16.9
Georgetown University	584	551	33	5.7
Howard University	372	301	71	19.1
University of Florida	184	161	23	12.5
Emory University	403	378	25	6.2
Medical College of Georgia	180	159	21	11.7
Loyola University	538	477	61	11.3
Northwestern University	410	380	30	7.3
Southern Illinois University	130	112	18	13.8
University of Illinois	538	477	61	11.3
Indiana University	504	455	49	9.7
University of Iowa	369	326	43	11.7
University of Kentucky	242	213	29	12.0
University of Louisville	332	291	41	12.3
Louisiana State University	369	341	28	7.6
University of Maryland	527	466	61	11.6
Harvard School of Dental Medicine	79	53	26	32.9
Boston University	138	111	27	19.6
Tufts University	465	380	85	18.3
University of Detroit	269	249	20	7.4
University of Michigan	602	516	86	14.3
University of Minnesota	582	538	44	7.6
University of Mississippi	49	45	4	8.2
University of Missouri at Kansas City	633	598	35	5.5
Washington University	251	226	25	10.0
Creighton University	296	280	16	5.4
University of Nebraska	260	246	14	5.4
Fairleigh Dickinson University	328	298	30	9.1
New Jersey Dental School	212	179	33	15.6
Columbia University	216	166	50	23.1
New York University	572	524	48	8.4
State University of New York at Stony Brook	90	70	20	22.2
State University of New York at Buffalo	358	334	24	6.7
University of North Carolina	325	283	42	12.9
Ohio State University	587	534	53	9.0
Case Western Reserve University	395	334	61	15.4
University of Oklahoma	153	141	12	7.8
University of Oregon	314	287	27	8.6
Temple University	572	532	40	7.0
University of Pennsylvania	642	540	102	15.9

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 74 (Continued)

Total enrollment in dental schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year: 1976–77

Dental school	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
University of Pittsburgh	525	458	67	12.8
Medical University of South Carolina	162	153	9	5.6
Meharry Medical College	175	137	38	21.7
University of Tennessee	469	446	23	4.9
Baylor College of Dentistry	391	367	24	6.1
University of Texas at Houston	487	442	45	9.2
University of Texas at San Antonio	360	318	42	11.7
Virginia Commonwealth University	438	388	50	11.4
University of Washington	390	330	60	15.4
West Virginia University	239	223	16	6.7
Marquette University	543	493	50	9.2
University of Puerto Rico	223	163	60	26.9

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1976–77. Chicago, The Association, 1977.

In 1976, all 50 States and the District of Columbia had at least one woman dentist. The proportion of women dentists in the States ranged from 0.3 percent in Utah to 6.4 percent in the District of Columbia. Overall, however, women represented only 1.4 percent of the total active civilian dentist workforce.

Table 75

Geographic distribution of active civilian dentists, by sex: December 31, 1976

Geographic area	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
United States	110,000	108,430	1,570	1.4
Northeast	30,651	30,168	483	1.6
New England	7,451	7,328	123	1.7
Connecticut	1,978	1,953	25	1.3
Maine	455	452	3	0.7
Massachusetts	3,868	3,780	86	2.2
New Hampshire	428	425	3	0.7
Rhode Island	462	460	2	0.4
Vermont	260	256	4	1.5
Middle Atlantic	23,200	22,840	360	1.6
New Jersey	4,465	4,402	63	1.4
New York	12,642	12,415	227	1.6
Pennsylvania	6,093	6,023	70	1.1
North Central	27,946	27,556	390	1.4
East North Central	19,719	19,399	320	1.6
Illinois	5,716	5,599	117	2.0
Indiana	2,073	2,039	34	1.6
Michigan	4,578	4,510	68	1.5
Ohio	4,826	4,763	63	1.3
Wisconsin	2,526	2,488	38	1.5
West North Central	8,227	6,157	70	0.9
Iowa	1,293	1,286	7	0.5
Kansas	1,010	1,006	4	0.4
Minnesota	2,334	2,309	25	1.1
Missouri	2,160	2,136	24	1.1
Nebraska	853	845	8	0.9
North Dakota	279	278	1	0.4
South Dakota	298	297	1	0.3

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 75 (continued)

Geographic distribution of active civilian dentists, by sex: December 31, 1976

Geographic area	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
South	27,796	27,422	374	1.3
South Atlantic	14,553	14,331	222	1.5
Delaware	256	254	2	0.8
District of Columbia	644	603	41	6.4
Florida	3,806	3,758	48	1.3
Georgia	1,894	1,864	30	1.6
Maryland	2,277	2,234	43	1.9
North Carolina	1,867	1,845	22	1.2
South Carolina	948	939	9	0.9
Virginia	2,238	2,219	19	0.8
West Virginia	623	615	8	1.3
East South Central	5,039	4,972	67	1.3
Alabama	1,168	1,155	13	1.1
Kentucky	1,276	1,253	23	1.8
Mississippi	694	689	5	0.7
Tennessee	1,901	1,875	26	1.4
West South Central	8,204	8,119	85	1.0
Arkansas	668	661	7	1.0
Louisiana	1,449	1,431	18	1.2
Oklahoma	1,044	1,037	7	0.7
Texas	5,043	4,990	53	1.1
West	23,607	23,284	323	1.4
Mountain	5,142	5,108	34	0.7
Arizona	1,085	1,081	4	0.6
Colorado	1,488	1,476	12	0.8
Idaho	418	415	3	0.7
Montana	414	413	1	0.2
Nevada	307	302	5	1.6
New Mexico	481	478	3	0.6
Utah	771	769	2	0.3
Wyoming	178	174	4	2.2
Pacific	18,468	18,176	289	1.6
Alaska	184	183	1	0.5
California	13,743	13,190	253	1.8
Hawaii	530	523	7	1.3
Oregon	1,547	1,536	11	0.7
Washington	2,461	2,444	17	0.7

Source: Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower, Division of Dentistry, based on data from the American Dental Association, Bureau of Economic Research and Statistics.

The majority of women dentists were concentrated in just three of the eight dental specialties. About 44 percent were in orthodontia, 34 percent in pedodontia, and 16 percent specialized in periodontia.

Table 76

Number and percent of active dental specialists, by specialty and by sex: December 31, 1976

Type of specialty	All dental specialists		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,828	100.0	10,725	100.0	103	100.0
Orthodontists	4,479	41.4	4,434	41.3	45	43.7
Oral surgeons	2,795	25.8	2,794	26.1	1	1.0
Pedodontists	1,208	11.2	1,173	10.9	35	34.0
Periodontists	1,011	9.3	995	9.3	16	15.5
Endodontists	625	5.8	622	5.8	3	2.9
Prosthodontists	579	5.3	578	5.4	1	1.0
Public health dentists	67	0.6	66	0.6	1	1.0
Oral pathologists	64	0.6	63	0.6	1	1.0

Source: American Dental Association, Bureau of Economic Research and Statistics. *Distribution of Dentists in the United States by State, Region, District and County, 1976.* Chicago, The Association, 1977.

The number of women applicants to schools of optometry increased from 115 in 1971–72 to 584 in 1975–76. The proportion of women applicants thus increased from 5.2 to 14.0 percent.

Table 77

Applicants to schools of optometry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1971–72 through 1975–76

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of applicants		
1971–72	2,202	2,087	115
1972–73	2,714	2,523	191
1973–74	3,276	2,978	298
1974–75	4,048	3,528	520
1975–76	4,173	3,589	584
	Percent		
1971–72	100.0	94.8	5.2
1972–73	100.0	93.0	7.0
1973–74	100.0	90.9	9.1
1974–75	100.0	87.2	12.8
1975–76	100.0	86.0	14.0

Source: Wallace, Wimburn L. and Levine, Mira R. The OCAT—Optomery College Admission Test. *Journal of the American Optometric Association* 45: 1337–1341, November 1974.
Updating OCAT. *Journal of Optometric Education* Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 12–13, Summer 1976.
Unpublished data from the American Optometric Association.

More than 500 women were enrolled in schools of optometry in the 1976–77 academic year, compared to 73 in 1969–70. Women comprised over 13 percent of the total enrollment in optometry schools in the Fall of 1976, a significant increase from the 2.9 percent just seven years earlier.

Table 78

Total enrollments in schools of optometry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1969–70 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1969–70	2,488	2,415	73
1970–71	2,831	2,749	82[1]
1971–72	3,097	2,985	112
1972–73	3,328	3,158	170
1973–74	3,529	3,268	261
1974–75	3,679	3,328	351
1975–76	3,888	3,432	456
1976–77	4,033	3,491	542
	Percent		
1969–70	100.0	97.1	2.9
1970–71	100.1	97.1	2.9
1971–72	100.0	96.4	3.6
1972–73	100.0	94.9	5.1
1973–74	100.0	92.7	7.3
1974–75	100.0	90.5	9.5
1975–76	100.0	88.3	11.7
1976–77	100.0	86.6	13.4

[1] Estimated from percent female.

Source: Bernstein, Stuart. Optometric Educational Statistics. *Journal of the American Optometric Association* 43: 869–872, August 1972.

Pennell, Maryland Y. and Delong, Merrill B. Optometric Education and Manpower. *Journal of the American Optometric Association* 41: 941–956, November 1970.

Unpublished data from the American Optometric Association, Council on Optometric Education. 1978.

Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

DHEW, Women's Action Program. An Exploratory Study of Women in Health Professional Schools.

Unpublished data from the American Optometric Association, Council on Optometric Education, 1978.

The proportion of first-year students in optometry schools ranged from 7.8 percent for Southern College of Optometry in Tennessee to about 25 percent for Indiana University. The Tennessee school also had the lowest proportion of women (6.5 percent) among total enrollments of any other optometry school, although it had the largest number of students enrolled.

Table 79

Total and first-year enrollments in optometry schools in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Optometry School	First-Year enrollment				Total enrollment			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
All U.S. optometry schools	1,111	939	172	15.5	4,033	3,491	542	13.4
Alabama:								
University of Alabama	41	35	6	14.6	115	100	15	13.0
California:								
Southern California Col. of Optometry	96	83	13	13.5	392	358	34	8.7
University of California	64	50	14	21.9	251	183	68	27.1
Illinois:								
Illinois College of Optometry	150	132	18	12.0	574	507	67	11.7
Indiana:								
Indiana University	69	52	17	24.6	273	215	58	21.2
Massachusetts:								
New England College of Optometry	95	77	18	18.9	321	252	69	21.5
New York:								
SUNY, New York City	64	50	14	21.9	149	122	27	18.1
Ohio:								
Ohio State University	57	49	8	14.0	220	191	29	13.2
Oregon:								
Pacific University	83	70	13	15.7	317	284	33	10.4
Pennsylvania:								
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	138	114	24	17.4	531	471	60	11.3
Tennessee:								
Southern College of Optometry	154	142	12	7.8	596	557	39	6.5
Texas:								
University of Houston	100	85	15	15.0	294	251	43	14.6

Source: The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions, 1978.

Women made up only 2.1 percent of all active optometrists in the United States in 1973. Six States did not have a female optometrist.

Table 80

Number of active optometrists in the United States, by State of practice and sex: 1973

State of practice	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
United States	19,265	18,856	409	2.1
Alabama	181	172	9	5.0
Alaska	18	17	1	5.6
Arizona	149	147	2	1.3
Arkansas	163	158	5	3.1
California	2,421	2,353	68	2.8
Colorado	208	205	3	1.4
Connecticut	266	263	3	1.1
Delaware	38	35	3	7.9
District of Columbia	68	65	3	4.4
Florida	621	613	8	1.3
Georgia	291	286	5	1.7
Hawaii	74	73	1	1.4
Idaho	85	83	2	2.4
Illinois	1,569	1,522	47	3.0
Indiana	538	521	17	3.2
Iowa	314	311	3	1.0
Kansas	247	245	2	0.8
Kentucky	225	221	4	1.8
Louisiana	225	214	11	4.9
Maine	124	122	2	1.6
Maryland	210	202	8	3.8
Massachusetts	749	730	19	2.5
Michigan	745	730	15	2.0
Minnesota	361	358	3	0.8
Mississippi	124	121	3	2.4
Missouri	422	419	3	0.7
Montana	101	100	1	1.0
Nebraska	149	147	2	1.3
Nevada	48	48	0	--
New Hampshire	72	72	0	--
New Jersey	675	667	8	1.2
New Mexico	80	79	1	1.2
New York	1,590	1,573	17	1.1
North Carolina	336	328	8	2.4
North Dakota	74	74	0	--
Ohio	974	960	14	1.4
Oklahoma	273	268	5	1.8
Oregon	305	298	7	2.3
Pennsylvania	1,128	1,099	29	2.6
Rhode Island	126	126	0	--
South Carolina	179	176	3	1.7
South Dakota	87	85	2	2.3
Tennessee	363	346	17	4.7
Texas	828	809	19	2.3
Utah	75	72	3	4.0
Vermont	44	44	0	--
Virginia	326	320	6	1.8
Washington	385	379	6	1.6
West Virginia	135	131	4	3.0
Wisconsin	436	429	7	1.6
Wyoming	40	40	0	--

Source: Unpublished data from 1973 survey of licensed optometrists conducted by the International Association of Boards of Examiners in Optometry for the Bureau of Health Manpower.

The proportion of females among third-to-last year students in schools of pharmacy increased from slightly over 20 percent in 1968–69, to nearly 40 percent in 1976–77.

Table 81

Third-to-last year enrollments in schools of pharmacy in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968–69 [1]	5,406	4,322	1,084
1969–70	5,521	4,265	1,256
1970–71 [1]	5,694	4,345	1,349
1971–72	6,532	4,849	1,683
1972–73	7,546	5,452	2,094
1973–74	8,342	5,834	2,508
1974–75	8,734	5,910	2,824
1975–76	8,710	5,601	3,109
1976–77	8,208	4,969	3,239
	Percent		
1968–69 [1]	100.0	79.9	20.1
1969–70	100.0	77.3	22.7
1970–71 [1]	100.0	76.3	23.7
1971–72	100.0	74.2	25.8
1972–73	100.0	72.3	27.7
1973–74	100.0	69.9	30.1
1974–75	100.0	67.7	32.3
1975–76	100.0	64.3	35.7
1976–77	100.0	60.5	39.5

[1] Excludes the University of Puerto Rico.

Source: Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland. Also prior annual reports.

The proportion of women students in schools of pharmacy in the United States has increased steadily. In 1976–77, over 36 percent of all pharmacy students were women, compared to 18 percent in 1968–69.

Table 82

Total enrollments in the last 3 years in schools of pharmacy in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1968–69[1]	14,753	12,069	2,684
1969–70	15,292	12,104	3,188
1970–71[1]	15,326	11,956	3,370
1971–72	16,808	12,621	4,187
1972–73	18,956	13,936	5,020
1973–74	21,287	15,258	6,029
1974–75	23,209	16,150	7,059
1975–76	24,416	16,303	8,113
1976–77	24,082	15,226	8,856
		Percent	
1968–69[1]	100.0	81.8	18.2
1969–70	100.0	79.2	20.8
1970–71[1]	100.0	78.0	22.0
1971–72	100.0	75.1	24.9
1972–73	100.0	73.5	26.5
1973–74	100.0	71.7	28.3
1974–75	100.0	69.6	30.4
1975–76	100.0	66.8	33.2
1976–77	100.0	63.2	36.8

[1] Excludes the University of Puerto Rico.

Source: Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland. Also prior annual reports.

In 1976–77, the proportion of women in pharmacy schools ranged from 76 percent for the University of Puerto Rico, and 66 percent at the University of Michigan, to 23 percent for the University of Oklahoma.

Table 83

Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy by sex: Academic year 1976–77

State and pharmacy school	Total enrollment	Total by sex		Class Year					
				Last year		2nd-last		3rd-last	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Schools	24,082	15,226	8,856	5,010	2,635	5,247	2,982	4,969	3,239
Alabama:									
Auburn University	328	196	132	58	31	68	43	70	58
Samford University	301	217	84	46	12	87	31	84	41
Arizona:									
University of Arizona	219	157	62	54	19	71	21	32	22
Arkansas:									
University of Arkansas	125[1]	85	40	47	16	38	24	--	--
California:									
University of California	290	160	130	52	42	58	36	50	52
University of Southern California	437	297	140	97	41	105	38	95	61
University of the Pacific	602[2]	413	189	146	51	130	62	137	76
Colorado:									
University of Colorado	182	115	67	37	15	41	19	37	33
Connecticut:									
University of Connecticut	302	173	129	52	34	68	40	53	55
District of Columbia:									
Howard University	155[3]	77	78	29	30	24	20	24	28
Florida:									
Florida A. and M. University	252	149	103	61	40	47	26	41	37
University of Florida	335	195	140	82	34	57	52	56	54
Georgia:									
Mercer University	318	220	98	86	31	71	26	63	41
University of Georgia	448	293	155	107	55	83	44	103	56
Idaho:									
Idaho State University	262	209	53	69	15	72	22	68	16
Illinois:									
University of Illinois	479	271	208	117	81	106	77	48	50
Indiana:									
Butler University	278	173	105	52	38	72	30	49	37
Purdue University	468	218	250	60	75	81	92	77	83
Iowa:									
Drake University	262	169	93	56	27	70	38	43	28
University of Iowa	277	176	101	63	37	72	25	41	39
Kansas:									
University of Kansas	243	163	80	55	20	53	29	55	31
Kentucky:									
University of Kentucky	246	130	116	48	22	43	45	39	49
Louisiana:									
Northeast Louisiana University	553	408	145	141	37	147	48	120	60
Xavier University	196	118	78	40	14	35	26	43	38
Maryland:									
University of Maryland	266	144	122	42	36	53	41	49	45
Massachusetts:									
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	728	507	221	127	64	193	89	187	68
Northeastern University	400	283	117	88	28	86	36	109	53
Michigan:									
Ferris State College	521	390	131	157	40	120	41	113	50
University of Michigan	238	81	157	26	38	32	57	23	62
Wayne State University	306	208	98	44	21	77	37	87	40

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 83 (Continued)

Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy by sex: Academic year 1976–77

State and pharmacy school	Total enroll-ment	Total by sex		Class Year: Last year		2nd-last		3rd-last	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Minnesota:									
University of Minnesota	357	226	131	76	47	75	45	75	39
Mississippi:									
University of Mississippi	306	197	109	64	35	62	31	71	43
Missouri:									
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	416	283	133	91	57	90	40	102	36
University of Missouri, Kansas City	235	139	96	38	35	54	27	47	34
Montana:									
University of Montana	130	82	48	30	11	24	18	28	19
Nebraska:									
Creighton University	200	131	69	30	18	56	24	45	27
University of Nebraska	209[a]	127	82	42	20	41	31	44	31
New Jersey:									
Rutgers University	373	220	153	84	39	62	49	74	65
New Mexico:									
University of New Mexico	172	127	45	54	12	38	13	35	20
New York:									
Albany College of Pharmacy	332	190	142	56	44	64	47	70	51
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy	523	397	126	125	47	94	35	178	44
St. John's University	676	495	181	140	51	172	67	183	63
SUNY, Buffalo	240	129	111	39	29	39	42	51	40
North Carolina:									
University of North Carolina	405	207	198	78	46	59	85	70	67
North Dakota:									
North Dakota State University	360	258	102	79	30	100	35	79	37
Ohio:									
Ohio Northern University	419	242	177	89	54	85	60	68	63
Ohio State University	384	220	164	68	50	68	63	84	51
University of Cincinnati	219	151	68	61	24	43	16	47	28
University of Toledo	241	177	64	63	17	62	18	52	29
Oklahoma:									
Southwestern State College	444	310	143	103	44	104	40	103	50
University of Oklahoma	379	291	88	96	27	117	34	78	27
Oregon:									
Oregon State University	326	232	94	79	22	72	35	81	37
Pennsylvania:									
Duquesne University	353	208	145	59	42	79	51	70	52
Philadelphia College of Phar. & Sci.	545	367	178	114	40	129	65	124	73
Temple University	368	251	117	82	41	93	33	76	43
University of Pittsburgh	290	174	116	57	36	56	36	61	44
Rhode Island:									
University of Rhode Island	345	212	133	71	36	64	49	77	48
South Carolina:									
Medical University of South Carolina	180	127	53	32	18	48	22	47	13
University of South Carolina	333	218	115	75	41	86	41	57	33
South Dakota:									
South Dakota State University	211	124	87	42	27	37	30	45	30
Tennessee:									
University of Tennessee	335	167	168	69	50	58	65	40	53
Texas:									
Texas Southern University	274	172	102	56	23	74	46	42	33
University of Houston	471	325	146	80	28	105	54	140	64
University of Texas	530	307	223	105	58	127	77	75	88

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 83 (Continued)

Total enrollment in the final three years of professional degree programs in each school of pharmacy by sex: Academic year 1976–77

State and pharmacy school	Total enroll-ment	Total by sex		Class Year					
				Last year		2nd-last		3rd-last	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Utah:									
University of Utah	211	171	40	50	10	60	11	61	19
Virginia:									
Virginia Commonwealth University	279	147	132	51	38	50	44	46	50
Washington:									
University of Washington	258	138	120	41	45	44	40	53	35
Washington State University	190	125	65	32	20	49	22	44	23
West Virginia:									
West Virginia University	208	118	90	37	29	39	31	42	30
Wisconsin:									
University of Wisconsin	527	352	175	115	51	108	61	129	63
Wyoming:									
University of Wyoming	192	147	45	55	24	60	11	32	10
Puerto Rico:									
University of Puerto Rico	617	149	468	62	175	40	122	47	171

[1] Arkansas offers an accelerated program; the two years reported are equivalent to three academic (nine month) years.

[2] Pacific and Howard offer accelerated programs; the three years reported are equivalent to four academic (nine month) years.

[3] Nebraska is terminating the B.S. Pharmacy program, and now accepts students for the Pharm. D. program only.

Source: Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland.

In 1974, about 11 percent of all active pharmacists in the United States were women. The proportion of women pharmacists varied from 13.2 percent in the Pacific Region to 8.6 percent in the Middle Atlantic Region. Among the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington had the highest proportion, about 20 percent each. More than one-half (54.1 percent) of all pharmacists in Puerto Rico were women.

Table 84

Number and percent of active pharmacists in the United States, by sex, geographic division and State: 1974

Division and State	Number of active Pharmacists	Number of active Male Pharmacists	Number of active Female Pharmacists	Percent	
				Male	Female
United States	116,562	103,732	12,830	89.0	11.0
New England	7,815	7,057	758	90.3	9.7
Connecticut	2,096	1,851	245	88.3	11.7
Maine	409	376	33	91.9	8.1
Massachusetts	4,113	3,774	339	91.8	8.2
New Hampshire	382	350	32	91.6	8.4
Rhode Island	568	487	81	85.7	14.3
Vermont	247	219	28	88.7	11.3
Middle Atlantic	21,422	19,569	1,853	91.4	8.6
New Jersey	4,543	4,172	371	91.8	8.2
New York	10,741	9,927	814	92.4	7.6
Pennsylvania	6,138	5,470	668	89.1	10.9
South Atlantic	16,013	14,282	1,731	89.2	10.8
Delaware	258	233	25	90.3	9.7
District of Columbia	597	507	90	84.9	15.1
Florida	3,734	3,352	382	89.8	10.2
Georgia	2,693	2,445	248	90.8	9.2
Maryland	2,015	1,835	180	91.1	8.9
North Carolina	2,289	2,016	273	88.1	11.9
South Carolina	1,391	1,243	148	89.4	10.6
Virginia	2,307	2,011	296	87.2	12.8
West Virginia	729	640	89	87.8	12.2
East South Central	7,043	6,353	690	90.2	9.8
Alabama	1,795	1,597	198	89.0	11.0
Kentucky	1,749	1,595	154	91.2	8.8
Mississippi	1,141	1,033	108	90.5	9.5
Tennessee	2,358	2,128	230	90.2	9.8
West South Central	10,638	9,443	1,195	88.8	11.2
Arkansas	1,110	1,036	74	93.3	6.7
Louisiana	1,923	1,702	221	88.5	11.5
Oklahoma	1,501	1,331	170	88.7	11.3
Texas	6,104	5,374	730	88.0	12.0
East North Central	22,461	19,967	2,494	88.9	11.1
Illinois	6,465	5,823	642	90.1	9.9
Indiana	3,299	2,926	373	88.7	11.3
Michigan	4,744	4,228	516	89.1	10.9
Ohio	5,499	4,811	688	87.5	12.5
Wisconsin	2,454	2,179	275	88.8	11.2
West North Central	9,439	8,491	948	90.0	10.0
Iowa	1,524	1,363	161	89.4	10.6
Kansas	1,304	1,186	118	91.0	9.0
Minnesota	2,114	1,877	237	88.8	11.2
Missouri	2,648	2,436	212	92.0	8.0
Nebraska	1,071	962	109	89.8	10.2
North Dakota	387	339	48	87.6	12.4
South Dakota	391	328	63	83.9	16.1

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 84 (Continued)

Number and percent of active pharmacists in the United States, by sex, geographic division and State: 1974

Division and State	Number of active Pharmacists	Number of active Male Pharmacists	Number of active Female Pharmacists	Percent	
				Male	Female
Mountain	5,678	5,045	633	88.8	11.2
Arizona	1,273	1,139	134	89.5	10.5
Colorado	1,640	1,423	217	86.8	13.2
Idaho	473	412	61	81.1	12.9
Montana	452	396	56	81.5	12.4
Nevada	311	294	17	94.5	5.5
New Mexico	683	617	66	90.3	9.7
Utah	608	564	44	92.8	7.2
Wyoming	238	200	38	84.0	16.0
Pacific	15,066	13,072	1,994	86.8	13.2
Alaska	153	120	33	78.4	21.6
California	11,025	9,770	1,255	88.6	11.4
Hawaii	246	197	49	80.1	19.9
Oregon	1,383	1,161	222	84.0	16.0
Washington	2,259	1,824	435	80.7	19.3
Puerto Rico	987	453	534	45.9	54.1
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Pharmacy Manpower Information Project, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, 1973–74, Bethesda, Maryland.

The proportion of women enrolled in schools of podiatry increased between 1969–70 and 1976–77, going from less than 1 percent to just over 7 percent of the total enrollment.

Table 85

Total enrollments in schools of podiatry in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1969–70 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1969–70	1,140	1,130	10
1970–71	1,230	1,214	16
1971–72	1,320	1,304	16
1972–73	1,401	1,380	21
1973–74	1,531	1,491	40
1974–75	1,837	1,778	59
1975–76	2,085	1,985	100
1976–77	2,204	2,047	157
		Percent	
1969–70	100.0	99.1	0.9
1970–71	100.0	98.7	1.3
1971–72	100.0	98.7	1.3
1972–73	100.0	98.5	1.5
1973–74	100.0	97.4	2.6
1974–75	100.0	96.8	3.2
1975–76	100.0	95.2	4.8
1976–77	100.0	92.9	7.1

Source: DHEW, Women's Action Program, Exploratory Study of Women in the Health Professions, Vol. VII. *Podiatry*.
Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, Vol. 8, No. 1, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, Spring, 1977.

Nearly one-third of the 157 women students in podiatric medical schools were enrolled in the one school located in Pennsylvania, and just over one-fourth were enrolled in the one New York school.

Table 86

Total enrollment in schools of podiatry in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1976–77

Podiatry schools	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
All schools	2,204	2,047	157	7.1
California:				
California College of Podiatric Medicine	287	269	18	6.3
Illinois:				
Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine	609	574	35	5.7
New York:				
New York College of Podiatric Medicine	350	321	29	8.3
Ohio:				
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine	512	485	27	5.3
Pennsylvania:				
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	446	398	48	10.8

Source: Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, Vol. 8, No. 1, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, Spring, 1977.

There has been a significant increase in the number and the proportion of women entering schools of veterinary medicine. In 1968–69, only 9 percent of all first-year students were female; by the 1974–75 academic year, the proportion had risen to over 24 percent.

Table 87

First-year enrollments in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968–69	1,327	1,207	120
1969–70	1,341	1,195	146
1970–71	1,430	1,286	144
1971–72	1,453	1,231	222
1972–73	1,580	1,295	285
1973–74	1,594	1,230	364
1974–75	1,669	1,262	407
	Percent		
1968–69	100.0	91.0	9.0
1969–70	100.0	89.1	10.9
1970–71	100.0	89.9	10.1
1971–72	100.0	84.7	15.3
1972–73	100.0	82.0	18.0
1973–74	100.0	77.2	22.8
1974–75	100.0	75.6	24.4

Source: Unpublished data from American Veterinary Medical Association.

Women accounted for 20 percent of the total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine in 1974–75, an increase from 8 percent in 1968–69. The number of women students increased from 362 to 1,221 during this same period.

Table 88

Total enrollments in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968–69	4,779	4,417	362
1969–70	4,875	4,445	430
1970–71	5,006	4,539	467
1971–72	5,149	4,557	592
1972–73	5,439	4,698	741
1973–74	5,763	4,749	1,014
1974–75	6,005	4,784	1,221
	Percent		
1968–69	100.0	92.4	7.6
1969–70	100.0	91.2	8.8
1970–71	100.0	90.7	9.3
1971–72	100.0	88.5	11.5
1972–73	100.0	86.4	13.6
1973–74	100.0	82.4	17.6
1974–75	100.0	79.7	20.3

Source: Unpublished data from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

The proportion of women enrolled in veterinary schools ranged from 10.9 percent for Auburn University in Alabama, to 36.1 percent for the University of Pennsylvania.

Table 89

Total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, by individual school and sex: Academic year 1974–75

Veterinary school	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
All U.S. veterinary scnhools	6,005	4,784	1,221	20.3
Alabama	613	536	77	12.6
Auburn University	450	401	49	10.9
Tuskegee Institute	163	135	28	17.2
California:				
University of California, Davis	366	272	94	25.7
Colorado:				
Colorado State University	362	310	52	14.4
Georgia:				
University of Georgia	300	230	70	23.3
Illinois:				
University of Illinois	325	260	65	20.0
Indiana:				
Purdue University	275	208	67	24.4
Iowa:				
Iowa State University	365	293	72	19.7
Kansas:				
Kansas State University	365	325	40	11.0
Louisiana:				
Louisiana State University	83	61	22	26.5
Michigan:				
Michigan State University	344	237	107	31.1
Minnesota:				
University of Minnesota	281	224	57	20.3
Missouri:				
University of Missouri	278	240	38	13.7
New York:				
SUNY, Cornell	262	209	53	20.2
Ohio:				
Ohio State University	509	407	102	20.0
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma State University	231	196	35	15.2
Pennsylvania:				
University of Pennsylvania	391	250	141	36.1
Texas:				
Texas A. and M. University	395	321	74	18.7
Washington:				
Washington State University	260	205	55	21.2

Source: Unpublished data from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

There was wide variation in the proportion of females among employed veterinarians in the United States in 1970. Five States had no female veterinarians, while three States and the District of Columbia had over 10 percent female veterinarians.

Table 90

Number of employed veterinarians in the United States, by State and sex: April 1, 1970

State	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
United States	19,435	18,450	985	5.1
Alabama	241	237	4	1.7
Alaska	13	13	0	--
Arizona	169	156	13	7.7
Arkansas	171	155	16	9.4
California	2,087	1,938	149	7.1
Colorado	354	332	22	6.2
Connecticut	201	157	44	21.9
Delaware	19	19	0	--
District of Columbia	21	14	7	33.3
Florida	676	646	30	4.4
Georgia	539	521	18	3.3
Hawaii	54	54	0	--
Idaho	137	130	7	5.1
Illinois	902	858	44	4.9
Indiana	529	524	5	0.9
Iowa	769	755	14	1.8
Kansas	393	367	26	6.6
Kentucky	359	345	14	3.9
Louisiana	344	327	17	4.9
Maine	55	51	4	7.3
Maryland	417	403	14	3.4
Massachusetts	397	371	26	6.5
Michigan	783	722	61	7.8
Minnesota	471	460	11	2.3
Mississippi	230	220	10	4.3
Missouri	421	401	20	4.8
Montana	114	111	3	2.6
Nebraska	353	344	9	2.6
Nevada	54	49	5	9.3
New Hampshire	64	59	5	7.8
New Jersey	442	411	31	7.0
New Mexico	95	86	9	9.5
New York	1,233	1,139	94	7.6
North Carolina	315	286	29	9.2
North Dakota	76	70	6	7.9
Ohio	1,007	956	51	5.1
Oklahoma	329	316	13	4.0
Oregon	234	230	4	1.7
Pennsylvania	673	639	34	5.1
Rhode Island	35	31	4	11.4
South Carolina	118	113	5	4.2
South Dakota	207	199	8	3.9
Tennessee	269	263	6	2.2
Texas	1,332	1,294	38	2.9
Utah	86	86	0	--
Vermont	70	70	0	--
Virginia	399	384	15	3.8
Washington	501	487	14	2.8
West Virginia	92	87	5	5.4
Wisconsin	532	526	6	1.1
Wyoming	53	38	15	28.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. PC(1)–D2–D52. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Although nursing is still predominately a female occupation, the number and proportion of male admissions to schools of nursing is increasing rapidly. Males accounted for nearly 8 percent of all admissions in 1974–75.

Table 91

Admissions to R.N. programs in the United States, by type of program and sex: Selected academic years 1962–63 through 1974–75

Type of program and academic year	Both sexes [1]	Male	Female
		Number of students	
All programs [2]:			
1962–63	49,521	856	48,665
1965–66	60,701	1,076	59,625
1968–69	58,872	2,080	56,792
1971–72	85,077	5,170	79,907
1974–75	80,729	6,196	74,533
Diploma:			
1962–63	36,434	596	35,838
1965–66	38,904	569	38,335
1968–69	25,468	722	24,746
1971–72	27,503	1,340	26,163
1974–75	17,463	1,121	16,342
Associate degree:			
1962–63	3,490	177	3,313
1965–66	8,638	316	8,322
1968–69	18,548	980	17,568
1971–72	33,308	2,444	30,864
1974–75	36,789	3,159	33,630
Baccalaureate:			
1962–63	9,597	83	9,514
1965–66	13,159	191	12,968
1968–69	14,856	378	14,478
1971–72	24,266	1,386	22,880
1974–75	26,477	1,916	24,561
		Percent	
All programs [2]:			
1962–63	100.0	1.7	98.3
1965–66	100.0	1.8	98.2
1968–69	100.0	3.5	96.5
1971–72	100.0	6.1	93.9
1974–75	100.0	7.7	92.3
Diploma:			
1962–63	100.0	1.6	98.4
1965–66	100.0	1.5	98.5
1968–69	100.0	2.8	97.2
1971–72	100.0	4.9	95.1
1974–75	100.0	6.4	93.6
Associate degree:			
1962–63	100.0	5.1	94.9
1965–66	100.0	3.7	96.3
1968–69	100.0	5.3	94.7
1971–72	100.0	7.3	92.7
1974–75	100.0	8.6	91.4
Baccalaureate:			
1962–63	100.0	0.9	99.1
1965–66	100.0	1.5	98.5
1968–69	100.0	2.5	97.5
1971–72	100.0	5.7	94.3
1974–75	100.0	7.2	92.8

[1] Totals for 1962–63 and 1965–66 are for all programs; 1968–69, 1971–72 and 1974–75 are for those programs answering question on male admissions.

[2] Includes Puerto Rico for all years and Guam and the Virgin Islands for 1968–69, 1971–72 and 1974–75.

Source: American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. 1970–71, 1972–73 editions.

National League for Nursing Research and Studies Service. Educational Preparation for Nursing—1963 and 1966. *Nursing Outlook*. September 1964 and 1967.

1976–77 Facts about Nursing. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

The proportion of male students in nursing programs has increased steadily, reaching 6.0 percent of the students in all programs and 7.4 percent of the students in associate degree programs in 1974–75.

Table 92

Total enrollments in R.N. programs in the United States, by type of program and sex: Selected academic years 1963–64 through 1974–75

Type of program and academic year	Both sexes[1]	Male	Female
	Number of students		
All programs[2]:			
1963–64	124,744	1,771	122,973
1966–67	139,070	2,044	137,026
1969–70	137,639	3,780	133,859
1972–73	198,848	9,513	189,335
1974–75	196,389	11,740	184,649
Diploma:			
1963–64	93,271	1,359	91,912
1966–67	90,651	1,227	89,424
1969–70	63,343	1,587	61,756
1972–73	66,949	2,533	64,416
1974–75	48,405	2,362	46,043
Associate degree:			
1963–64	6,356	241	6,115
1966–67	15,338	503	14,835
1969–70	33,922	1,488	32,434
1972–73	61,674	4,177	57,497
1974–75	65,293	4,828	60,465
Baccalaureate:			
1963–64	25,117	171	24,946
1966–67	33,081	314	32,767
1969–70	40,374	705	39,669
1972–73	70,225	2,803	67,422
1974–75	82,691	4,550	78,141
	Percent		
All programs[2]:			
1963–64	100.0	1.4	98.6
1966–67	100.0	1.5	98.5
1969–70	100.0	2.7	97.3
1972–73	100.0	4.8	95.2
1974–75	100.0	6.0	94.0
Diploma:			
1963–64	100.0	1.5	98.5
1966–67	100.0	1.4	98.6
1969–70	100.0	2.5	97.5
1972–73	100.0	3.8	96.2
1974–75	100.0	4.9	95.1
Associate degree:			
1963–64	100.0	3.8	96.2
1966–67	100.0	3.3	96.7
1969–70	100.0	4.4	95.6
1972–73	100.0	6.8	93.2
1974–75	100.0	7.4	92.6
Baccalaureate:			
1963–64	100.0	0.7	99.3
1966–67	100.0	0.9	99.1
1969–70	100.0	1.7	98.3
1972–73	100.0	4.0	96.0
1974–75	100.0	5.5	94.5

---

[1] Totals for 1963–64 and 1966–67 are for all programs; 1969–70, 1972–73, and 1974–75 are for those programs answering question on male enrollments.

[2] Includes Puerto Rico for all years and Guam and the Virgin Islands for all years except 1963–64.

Source: American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. 1968, 1970–71, and 1972–73 editions.

National League for Nursing Research and Studies Service. Educational Preparation for Nursing—1963. Nursing Outlook 12: 60–62, September 1964.

1976–77 Facts about Nursing. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

The number of male graduates of R.N. programs has increased significantly since 1962–63, rising from 393 to 3,807 in 1974–75. Associate degree programs had the highest proportion of male graduates, but the most significant changes occurred in the other two programs.

Table 93

Graduates of R.N. programs in the United States, by type of program and sex: Selected academic years 1962–63 through 1974–75

Type of program and academic year	Both sexes [1]	Male	Female
		Number of graduates	
All programs [2]:			
1962–63	32,398	393	32,005
1965–66	35,125	604	34,521
1968–69	36,898	794	36,104
1971–72	44,504	1,693	42,811
1974–75	52,207	3,807	48,400
Diploma:			
1962–63	26,438	285	26,153
1965–66	26,278	410	25,868
1968–69	20,842	358	20,484
1971–72	17,601	518	17,083
1974–75	13,924	856	13,068
Associate degree:			
1962–63	1,479	80	1,399
1965–66	3,349	145	3,204
1968–69	8,474	352	8,122
1971–72	17,062	897	16,165
1974–75	23,017	2,013	21,004
Baccalaureate:			
1962–63	4,481	28	4,453
1965–66	5,498	49	5,449
1968–69	7,582	84	7,498
1971–72	9,841	278	9,563
1974–75	15,266	938	14,328
		Percent	
All programs [2]:			
1962–63	100.0	1.2	98.8
1965–66	100.0	1.7	98.3
1968–69	100.0	2.2	97.8
1971–72	100.0	3.8	96.2
1974–75	100.0	7.3	92.7
Diploma:			
1962–63	100.0	1.1	98.9
1965–66	100.0	1.6	98.4
1968–69	100.0	1.7	98.3
1971–72	100.0	2.9	97.1
1974–75	100.0	6.1	93.9
Associate degree:			
1962–63	100.0	5.4	94.6
1965–66	100.0	4.3	95.7
1968–69	100.0	4.2	95.8
1971–72	100.0	5.3	94.7
1974–75	100.0	8.7	91.3
Baccalaureate:			
1962–63	100.0	0.6	99.4
1965–66	100.0	0.9	99.1
1968–69	100.0	1.1	98.9
1971–72	100.0	2.8	97.2
1974–75	100.0	6.1	93.9

---

[1] Totals for 1962–63 and 1965–66 are for all programs; for 1968–69, 1971–72 and 1974–75 are for those programs answering question on male graduates.

[2] Includes Puerto Rico for all years; Guam and Virgin Islands for 1968–69, 1971–72 and 1974–75.

Source: National League for Nursing, Research and Studies Service. Educational Preparation for Nursing—1963. *Nursing Outlook* 12: 60–62, September 1964.

National League for Nursing, Research and Studies Section. Educational Preparation for Nursing—1966. *Nursing Outlook* 15: 64–68, September 1967.

American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. 1970–71, 1972–73 editions.

Facts about Nursing 1976–77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Although women represented only 43 percent of all applicants to schools of public health in 1975–76, they accounted for over one-half of all first-year students. In 1975–76, women were nearly one-half of the total enrollment and nearly one-half of all graduates of schools of public health.

Table 94

Applicants, enrollments, and graduates in U.S. schools of Public Health, by sex: Academic years 1974–75 and 1975–76

	Total	Men	Percent male	Women	Percent female	Sex unknown number	Sex unknown percent
Applicants							
1974–75	8,744	4,682	53.5	3,812	43.6	250	2.9
1975–76	9,382	4,635	49.4	4,067	43.3	680	7.3
First-year enrollments							
1974–75	2,596	1,133	43.7	1,120	43.1	343	13.2
1975–76	2,406	1,180	49.0	1,226	51.0	--	--
Students							
1974–75	5,072	2,673	52.7	2,307	45.5	92	1.8
1975–76	5,415	2,765	51.0	2,646	48.9	4	0.1
Graduates							
1974–75	2,054	1,102	53.7	952	46.3	--	--
1975–76	2,575	1,332	51.7	1,243	48.3	--	--

Source: Medical Education in the United States, 1976–77. The Journal of the American Medical Association—Vol. 238, No. 26, December, 1977. Chicago.

About one-fourth of the 1,714 faculty members in the selected occupations in schools of public health are women. The highest proportion of women is employed as full-time assistant professors (7.7 percent), and the smallest percentage is employed as full-time professors (2.0 percent).

Table 95

Selected medical school faculty in schools of public health, by status, rank, and sex: 1975–76

Sex and status	Total		Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Lecturer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,714	100.0	492	28.7	378	22.0	493	28.8	351	20.5
Full-time	1,254	73.1	407	23.7	308	17.9	392	22.9	147	8.6
Men	960	56.0	370	21.6	249	14.5	259	15.1	82	4.8
Women	289	16.8	34	2.0	58	3.3	132	7.7	65	3.8
Sex unknown	5	0.3	3	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	--	--
Part-time	460	26.9	85	5.0	70	4.1	101	5.9	204	11.9
Men	331	19.3	80	4.7	53	3.1	69	4.0	129	7.5
Women	128	7.5	5	0.3	17	1.0	32	1.9	74	4.3
Sex unknown	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.1

Source: Medical Education in the United States, 1976–77. The Journal of the American Medical Association—Vol. 238, No. 26, December, 1977.

In the 1974–75 school year, well over two-fifths of the recipients of the bachelor's and master's degrees were women. Women also received about one-third of the degrees at the doctor's level.

Table 96

Degrees conferred in public health by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968–69	83	38	45	1,160	755	405	78	65	13
1969–70	58	28	30	1,210	771	439	90	70	20
1970–71	127	91	36	1,257	784	473	85	66	19
1973–74	273	184	89	1,781	953	828	113	81	32
1974–75	370	205	165	1,983	1,038	943	127	84	43
	Percent								
1968–69	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	83.3	16.7
1969–70	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	77.8	22.2
1970–71	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	62.4	37.6	100.0	77.6	22.4
1973–74	100.0	67.4	32.6	100.0	53.5	46.5	100.0	71.7	28.3
1974–75	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0	52.4	47.6	100.0	66.1	33.9

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: *Postsecondary Education: Earned Degrees Conferred 1974–75.* Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977.

The percentage of females among all students enrolled in allied health training programs in junior and senior colleges varied from 4.6 for biomedical engineering technician programs to over 95 percent in ten other programs, including medical and dental secretary, office assistants and clerks, dental assistants, nurse practitioner, and nurse midwife programs.

Table 97

Total enrollment in selected allied health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by sex: 1975–1976

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
Total[1]	195,490	48,222	147,268	75.3
Administrative, Planning, Office:				
Health care administrator, Assistant[2]	2,303	1,264	1,039	45.1
Medical/dental secretary	4,044	43	4,001	98.9
Medical office assistant	6,321	101	6,220	98.4
Unit clerk[3]	439	13	426	97.0
Biomedical Engineering	482	21	461	95.6
Biomedical engineer	1,027	849	178	17.3
Biomedical engineering technician	925	882	43	4.6
Clinical Laboratory Services:				
Medical laboratory assistant, technician	8,321	1,528	6,793	81.6
Chemistry technologist	150	117	33	22.0
Cytotechnologist	194	27	167	86.1
Histologic technician	91	15	76	83.5
Medical technologist	22,439	5,154	17,285	77.0
Microbiology technologist	198	88	110	55.6
Dental Services:				
Dental assistant	6,151	35	6,116	99.4
Dental hygienist	8,452	163	8,289	98.1
Dental technician	1,825	1,243	582	31.9
Dietetic and Nutritional Services:				
Dietetic assistant, technician, & aide	3,003	655	2,348	78.2
Dietitian/Nutritionist	7,925	476	7,449	94.0
Emergency services:				
Ambulance attendant	779	639	140	18.0
Emergency medical, rescue technician	7,067	5,474	1,593	22.5
Environmental services:				
Environmental engineer	657	578	79	12.0
Environmental engineering assistant	161	137	24	14.9
Environmental health technician	1,212	903	309	25.5
Environmentalist	1,868	1,401	467	25.0
Industrial hygienist	218	188	30	13.8
Sanitarian aide	41	38	3	7.3
Health education:				
Health, school health, public health educator	6,675	2,682	3,993	59.8
Health-related teacher preparation:				
Teachers of physically, mentally, emotionally handicapped	6,558	1,220	5,338	81.4
Teacher of special ed.—other	11,479	1,692	9,787	85.3
Information and Communication:				
Medical communications specialist, Computer specialist, Medical illustrator	126	53	73	57.9
Medical librarian	66	14	52	78.8
Medical photographer	60	44	16	26.7
Medical instrumentation and Machine operation:				
Cardiopulmonary technician	203	92	111	54.7
Electroencephalo/Electrocardio technician	129	38	91	70.5

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 97 (Continued)

Total enrollment in selected allied health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by sex: 1975–1976

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
Medical records:				
Medical record administrator	1,458	125	1,333	91.4
Medical record technician, transcriptionist	2,591	115	2,476	95.6
Mental health:				
Human services technologist/technician	4,856	1,383	3,473	71.5
Mental health associate/technician/assistant	3,620	986	2,634	72.8
Mental health technologist	266	82	184	69.2
Mental retardation aide	228	72	156	68.4
Psychiatric technician	607	199	408	67.2
Nuclear medicine:				
Nuclear medicine technologist/technician	532	269	263	49.4
Nursing-related services:				
Nurse anesthetist	243	90	153	63.0
Nurse-Midwife	60	0	60	100.0
Nurse practitioner	126	8	118	93.7
Nurse aide/orderly	3,489	191	3,298	94.5
Operating room technician	1,438	196	1,242	86.4
Geriatric care worker	266	97	169	63.5
Vision care:				
Ophthalmic dispenser	755	614	141	18.7
Ophthalmic assistant/technician, laboratory technician	185	119	66	35.7
Ophthalmic optician	242	164	78	32.2
Optometric assistant/technician	392	35	357	91.1
Pharmacy services:				
Pharmacy technician	166	33	133	80.1
Physician extenders:				
Physician assistants	2,346	1,505	841	35.8
Podiatric services:				
Podiatric assistant	19	7	12	63.2
Radiological services:				
Radiation therapy technologist/technician	130	37	93	71.5
Radiologic technologist/technician	8,049	2,641	5,408	67.2
Rehabilitation—Occupational:				
Occupational therapist, assistant	5,655	378	5,277	93.3
Rehabilitation—physical:				
Corrective therapist	87	46	41	47.1
Exercise physiologist	78	11	67	85.9
Orthotist/prosthetist, assistant, technician	193	172	21	10.9
Physical therapist	6,496	1,430	5,066	78.0
Physical therapy assistant	1,490	204	1,286	86.3
Rehabilitation n.e.c.:				
Art, dance, music therapist	1,173	142	1,031	88.0
Educational therapist	89	11	78	87.6
Recreational therapist	2,988	969	2,019	67.6
Recreational therapy technician	622	252	370	59.5
Rehabilitation therapy assistant	133	22	111	83.5
Respiratory therapy services:				
Respiratory therapist	4,822	2,381	2,441	50.6
Respiratory therapy technician	722	215	507	70.2

(footnotes at end of table)

Table 97 (Continued)

Total enrollment in selected allied health occupations training programs in junior and senior colleges, by sex: 1975–1976

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
Social services and counseling:				
Alcohol/drug abuse specialist	782	425	357	45.7
Community health worker	2,013	631	1,382	68.7
Medical/psychiatric social worker	750	240	510	68.0
Rehabilitation counselor	2,748	1,132	1,616	58.8
Rehabilitation counselor aide	587	215	372	63.4
Child care worker	706	38	668	94.6
Speech and hearing services:				
Speech pathology, audiology [4]	16,699	1,699	15,000	89.8
Veterinary services:				
Laboratory animal specialist, worker	967	107	860	88.9
Health professional n.e.c.:				
Veterinary hospital assistant/technician	360	18	342	95.0
Biostatistician	93	60	33	35.5
Public health practitioner	438	192	246	56.2
All other [5]	1,146	397	749	65.4

[1] Includes both full-time and part-time students.

[2] Includes Health Care Administrator, Health Care Assistant Administrator, Long-term Care Administrator and Rehabilitation Administrator.

[3] Includes Unit Manager.

[4] Includes audiology, audiology (pre-master's), speech/hearing therapy aide, speech pathologist, speech pathologist (pre-master's), speech pathologist/audiologist, speech pathologist/audiologist (pre-master's).

[5] Includes Medical Insurance Clerk, Emergency and/ Disaster Specialist, Central Service Technician, Health Care Facilities Housekeeper, Dialysis Technician, Homemaker/Home Health Aide, Health Physics Technician, Health Planner, Specialist in Blood Bank Technology, Allied Health Educator, Circulation Technologist, Orthoptist, Manual Arts Therapist, Clinical Pastoral Counselor, Medical Social Worker, Epidemiologist, Health Physics, Population and Family Planning Specialist, Toxicologist, Vocational Evaluator and Health Professional (other).

Source: Collegiate Programs in Allied Health Occupations 1975–1976 Report 1: Volume 1 National Overview. Prepared by: Philip W. Anderson, Pamala J. Griffith, Lindy Lain, and Richard S. Nunn by American Society of Allied Health Professions, Washington, D.C., July 1978.

The number of male dental hygiene students increased from only 20 in 1970–71 to 118 in 1976–77. However, males still accounted for less than 2 percent of all dental hygiene students in 1976–77.

Table 98

Total enrollments of dental hygiene students in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1970–71 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1970–71	6,854	20	6,834
1972–73	9,193	96	9,097
1973–74	9,137	98	9,039
1974–75	9,509	106	9,403
1975–76	9,636	156	9,480
1976–77	10,243	118	10,125
	Percent		
1970–71	100.0	0.3	99.7
1972–73	100.0	1.0	99.0
1973–74	100.0	1.1	98.9
1974–75	100.0	1.1	98.9
1975–76	100.0	1.6	98.4
1976–77	100.0	1.2	98.8

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976/77. Dental Auxiliary Education. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

In 1972-73, there were 69 male dental assistant students; by 1974-75, the number had dropped to 11 students. In the last 2 years the number of males in these programs has increased somewhat.

Table 99

Total enrollments of dental assistant students in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1972–73 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1972–73	7,985	69	7,916
1973–74	7,638	17	7,621
1974–75	7,768	11	7,757
1975–76	8,435	35	8,400
1976–77	8,792	29	8,763
		Percent	
1972–73	100.0	0.9	99.1
1973–74	100.0	0.2	99.8
1974–75	100.0	0.1	99.9
1975–76	100.0	0.4	99.6
1976–77	100.0	0.3	99.7

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976/77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1, Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

Female dental laboratory technology students increased from 473 in 1973–74 to 648 in 1976–77, with the increase in the proportion of female students rising from 25.6 to 33.2 percent.

Table 100

Total enrollments of dental laboratory technology students in the United States, by sex: Academic years 1973–74 through 1976–77

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1973–74	1,846	1,373	473
1974–75	1,935	1,378	557
1975–76	1,926	1,336	590
1976–77	1,951	1,303	648
		Percent	
1973–74	100.0	74.4	25.6
1974–75	100.0	71.3	28.7
1975–76	100.0	69.4	30.6
1976–77	100.0	66.8	33.2

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1976/77. Dental Auxiliary Education Supplement 1, Auxiliary Programs, Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1977. Also prior annual reports.

The overwhelming majority of degrees in hospital administration at all levels are awarded to men. The proportion of master's degrees awarded to women increased from 14.6 in 1968–69 to 19.7 in 1974–75. The proportion of bachelor's degrees awarded to women during the same period increased four-fold, from 8 to 32 percent.

Table 101

Degrees conferred in hospital administration by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968–69	37	34	3	403	344	59	2	1	1
1969–70	32	26	6	479	415	64	7	7	0
1970–71	60	56	4	518	454	64	14	14	0
1971–72	126	71	55	677	575	102	12	12	0
1972–73	121	105	16	743	661	82	12	10	2
1973–74	185	153	32	990	784	206	21	17	4
1974–75	306	207	99	997	801	196	13	13	0
	Percent								
1968–69	100.0	91.9	8.1	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0	50.0	50.0
1969–70	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	86.6	13.4	100.0	100.0	--
1970–71	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	100.0	--
1971–72	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	100.0	--
1972–73	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	83.3	16.7
1973–74	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0	81.0	19.0
1974–75	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0	100.0	--

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968–69 through 1974–75 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

The number of men receiving bachelor's degrees in medical record librarianship increased from 3 in 1968–69 to 36 in 1974–75.

Table 102

Bachelor's degrees conferred in medical record librarianship by institutions of higher education in the United States, by sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968–69	136	3	133
1969–70	149	4	145
1970–71	148	7	141
1973–74	420	21	399
1974–75	516	36	480
	Percent		
1968–69	100.0	2.2	97.8
1969–70	100.0	2.7	97.3
1970–71	100.0	4.7	95.3
1973–74	100.0	5.0	95.0
1974–75	100.0	7.0	93.0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: *Postsecondary Education: Earned Degrees Conferred 1974–75*. Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977.

The proportion of men receiving the bachelor's and master's degrees in medical technology is increasing. In 1974–75, 21 percent of the bachelor's degrees and 48 percent of the master's degrees awarded in this field went to men, compared to 10 percent and 18 percent, respectively, in 1968–69.

Table 103

Degrees conferred in medical technology by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968–69	2,846	295	2,551	28	5	23	0	0	0
1969–70	3,228	405	2,823	71	14	57	0	0	0
1970–71	3,145	390	2,755	72	17	55	4	3	1
1973–74	4,840	976	3,864	164	69	95	0	0	0
1974–75	5,087	1,682	3,405	174	83	91	0	0	0
	Percent								
1968–69	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	17.9	82.1	--	--	--
1969–70	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	19.7	80.3	--	--	--
1970–71	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	23.6	76.4	100.0	75.0	25.0
1973–74	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	42.0	57.9	--	--	--
1974–75	100.0	21.3	78.7	100.0	47.7	52.3	--	--	--

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: *Postsecondary Education: Earned Degrees Conferred 1974–75*. Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977.

In the 1974–75 academic year, 7.9 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 14.3 percent of all master's degrees in occupational therapy were awarded to men.

Table 104

Degrees conferred in occupational therapy by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Women	Both sexes	Male	Women
	Number of degrees					
1968–69	566	25	541	43	2	41
1969–70	609	25	584	36	2	34
1970–71	689	27	662	51	6	45
1973–74	1,277	115	1,162	NA	NA	NA
1974–75	1,412	112	1,300	140	20	120
	Percent					
1968–69	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	4.7	95.3
1969–70	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	5.6	94.4
1970–71	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	11.8	88.2
1973–74	100.0	9.0	91.0	--	--	--
1974–75	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	14.3	85.7

Source: Natioanl Center for Education Statistics: *Postsecondary Education: Earned Degrees Conferred 1974–75*. Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977.

There has been an increase in the number and proportion of male students receiving bachelor's degrees in physical therapy. In 1974–75, more than one-fifth of those receiving such degrees were men.

Table 105

Degrees conferred in physical therapy by institutions of higher education in the United States, by level of degree and sex: Selected academic years 1968–69 through 1974–75

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees					
1968–69	1,071	149	922	41	11	30
1969–70	1,091	169	922	49	17	32
1970–71	1,306	261	1,045	75	19	56
1973–74	1,900	403	1,497	111	34	77
1974–75	2,121	506	1,615	133	48	85
	Percent					
1968–69	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0	26.8	73.2
1969–70	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	34.7	65.3
1970–71	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	25.3	74.7
1973–74	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0	30.6	69.4
1974–75	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0	36.1	63.9

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: *Postsecondary Education: Earned Degrees Conferred 1974–75.* Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1979 O—285-657